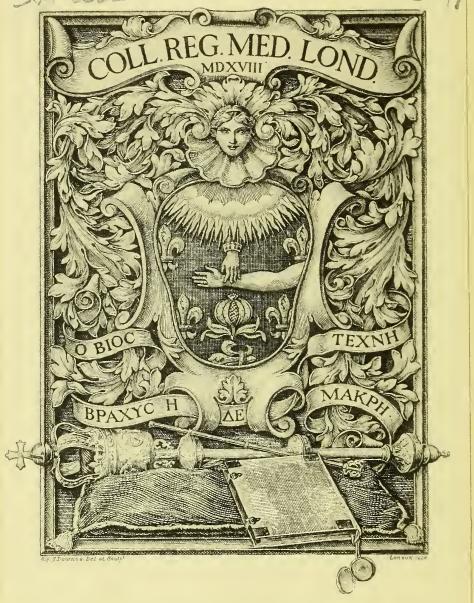
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# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

APRIL 9TH, 1906.

BY

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,

M.D. HON. CAUSÂ, DUBLIN; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

PRESIDENT.

### LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

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#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 9TH, 1906.

The past year has not been a very eventful one, but there are a few occurrences to which I wish to recall the attention of the College in this my first Presidential address.

The College may I think be congratulated on having maintained as regards the number of Fellows, Members and Licentiates, and in Finance, its favourable position of recent years.

The number of Fellows in the College Roll is now 328, of Members 458, of Licentiates 10,328, showing an increase of 4 Fellows, a decrease of 4 Members and an increase of 350 Licentiates. Death has removed from us 8 Fellows, to whom I shall presently refer, 10 Members, 62 Licentiates and 1 extra Licentiate.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer honours and distinctions upon certain of our Fellows and Licentiates, and to them I have to offer the congratulations of the College.

Upon James Barr, M.D., a Fellow of the College, Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, University of Liverpool, was conferred on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, November 9th, 1905, the honour of Knighthood.

Upon Edgeumbe Venning, F.R.C.S., a Licentiate of the College, in recognition of his services as medical attendant of the Prime Minister, the honour of Knighthood, December 9th, 1905, on the resignation of Mr. Balfour's Ministry.

Upon Sir Balthazar Walter Foster, M.D., LL.D., M.P., a

Fellow of the College, on the occasion of the accession of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry, December, 1905, the distinction of Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in recognition of his political services as Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Local Government Board in the last Liberal Administration 1892–5.

Upon Sir Felix Semon, M.D. Berlin, Physician Extraordinary to the King, a Fellow of the College, the distinction of Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

The Bisset Hawkins Medal, a gold medal which is given triennially to a qualified practitioner who has during the preceding ten years in the opinion of this College done the best work in promoting Sanitary Science and Public Health, was handed after the Harveian Oration to Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.D. Aberdeen, D.Sc. Oxon., F.R.S., a Fellow of the College and Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

The Baly Gold Medal was on the same occasion awarded to Professor Ivan Petrovitsch Pavloff, Professor of Physiology in the Military College at Sillamjazi, St. Petersburg, for preeminent distinction in the Science of Physiology. Professor Pavloff, owing to the disasters in his country, was unable to attend personally to receive the medal.

The Jenks Memorial Scholarship of £27 annually for five years was awarded, by the Censors Board, on the recommendation of your President in conjunction with the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Eric Alfred Charles Fazan, formerly of Epsom College, and now of the Middlesex Hospital.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on June 21st, 1905, by Dr. Frederick Thomas Roberts, who in an eloquent address expatiated on the example of Harvey in patient investigation, in brilliant conception and exposition and in modesty and graciousness of character. I may here mention that at a later meeting of the College it was decided that the date of the Harveian Oration and dinner should revert to St. Luke's Day, which will result in the next oration being delivered in October of the present year, when Dr. Osler will be the orator.

The Croonian Lectures were delivered in June last by Dr. Starling on "The Chemical Correlation of the Functions of the Body." Professor Starling in his able lectures sought to maintain the great probability that many of the important inter-actions of the digestive fluids and ferments, especially in the upper intestinal tract, were rather consequent upon circulating chemical agents than upon local reflex nervous stimuli.

The Fitz-Patrick Lectures were delivered in November last by Dr. Norman Moore, who continued the history of medicine from the middle ages, taking John Mirfield, 1393, as illustrative of that period in his first lecture, and Dr. Edward Browne, President of this College, and the son of another still more illustrious Fellow, in illustration of the state of medical learning in the seventeenth century, 1644–1708.

The Bradshaw Lecture "On Exophthalmic Goitre and its Treatment," was delivered in November by Dr. George Murray.

The Milroy Lectures on "Epidemic Diseases in England, with especial regard to evidence of their variability with persistence of type," were given by Dr. W. Hamer in March.

Dr. H. Batty Shaw took for the Goulstonian Lectures in March, the subject of Auto-intoxication, and traced the probable relationship of altered blood pressure, to renal changes and especially to absorption into the circulation of the products of necrotic changes in the kidneys.

The Lumleian Lectures were also delivered last month by Dr. Ferrier, "On Tabes Dorsalis," in which he analysed the vast literature of that disease, and brought up to date its symptomatology and treatment. Dr. Ferrier maintained the important position that Tabes Dorsalis and General Paralysis of the Insane were essentially of syphilitic origin, affecting different but analogous portions of the nervous system.

For the Oliver Sharpey Lectures of this present month Dr. E. I. Spriggs considered "The bearing of Metabolism Experiments upon the Treatment of some Diseases," and again illustrated the importance of well thought out clinical experiments and observations both on man and animals in discovering or more effectively directing measures of treatment calculated for the relief of human suffering.

Amongst the acquisitions of the College I must first mention the portrait by Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., of His Majesty the King, which originated in a Fund commencing with a sum left from subscriptions to view the Coronation procession, and was supplemented by further subscriptions from Fellows and made up to 250 guineas, by the addition of £28, from the College Treasury. The picture, which represents His Majesty in evening dress with the star and ribbon of the Order of the Garter and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is an excellent half-length portrait, and will ever hold the place of honour as that of the most illustrious Honorary Fellow of our College. I wish to express the great indebtedness of the College to Mr. Luke Fildes for contributing to our possessions so worthy and interesting a work of art.

A legacy of £500 was announced in April, 1905, from the late Mrs. Begley, widow of Dr. William Chapman Begley, a former Fellow of the College, by direction of her late husband, and Mrs. Begley adds to her will the direction that the legacy be given free of legacy duty "to show her admiration of the Faculty and her gratitude to some of its members during her widowhood."

A lithographic portrait of Esquirol was also left to the College by Mrs. Begley and a print of Pinel's entitled "Contemplation," which has unfortunately never been found since her husband's decease.

On May 11th an "inspeximus" charter granted by King Charles II to the College of Physicians in 1683 was through Dr. Norman Moore and at the instance of his friend Mr. Sidney Young, a member of the Court of the Barbers' Company, generously presented by that Company to the College.

On June 23rd, 1905, Sir Samuel Wilks, our former honoured President, who is still I am happy to report in fair health, presented to the College through the Harveian Librarian some interesting mementos of Dr. Edward Jenner, including an autograph, a coloured drawing of his house and two medals in silver and bronze, struck in honour of Dr. Sacco, the introducer of vaccination into Italy, 1802.

The Library during the past year has received as usual some

valuable gifts. Fellows and Members, with other authors, have sent copies of their new works; and several Fellows have contributed old books of historical or antiquarian interest. Among these, Dr. Osler has given us the Diary of the Rev. J. Ward, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, written shortly after the time of Shakspeare, a work not only of Shakspearean, but of medical interest; and the translation by Nahum Tate into English verse of the Latin poem of Fracastorius on "Syphilis," with other old anatomical and medical books. From Sir H. Vansittart Neale (through Dr. Oswald Browne), we have received a copy of a work by Mead, previously wanting in the Library. Dr. Colman, Dr. Cullingworth, Dr. E. T. Wilson, Dr. de Havilland Hall and Mr. Fleming have also presented rare old books. Duckworth, Treasurer, has given us, besides books, some valuable autograph letters of modern physicians. It is hoped that other Fellows will bear in mind that the College now possesses a collection of autographs not large, but of great interest; and that contributions of medical autographs will always be welcome.

In the purchase of new books, the subjects of Plague and Tropical Diseases have received special attention. Some interesting old books have also been bought, such as the English translation of Harvey's memorable treatise, "On the motion of the Heart," printed in 1653 (a very rare book), and a presentation copy of a work by Mead, in the original morocco binding.

On the occasion of the recent Centenary Exhibition of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the College lent, at the request of the Society, various autographs and documents of or about the date 1805; including the official correspondence of the College on the subject of vaccination in 1807; a collection of printed books on the subject, with other MSS. and books.

The College is indebted to the Harveian Librarian, Dr. Payne, for his unceasing labours and watchfulness in the interests of the Library.

The College will recollect that in April last a motion of Dr. Norman Moore, seconded by Sir Dyce Duckworth, was carried,

"that in view of the constantly increasing mortality from plague in India since 1896, and of the mortality of 252,000 in January and February of the present year, a committee be appointed to report to the College on the desirability of the College addressing His Majesty's Government on the subject." A Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Payne, Dr. Norman Moore, Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. John Anderson, Dr. W. J. R. Simpson and Surgeon-General Dr. W. R. Beatson.

The Committee reported to the College on June 23rd, that the epidemic, starting with a mortality in the first year 1896 of 30,000, had, in the year 1904, caused a mortality of 1,040,000, and had caused the deaths of 687,705 in the first four months of 1905. It affected chiefly the Punjaub, the North West Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, and there was danger of its extension to other portions of the Empire.

The Report recommended that the College should approach the Government and point out the importance of wider and more special measures being taken to control the disease, and should offer its aid in any manner possible in the grave circumstances existing. Surgeon-General Beatson did not wholly concur in the report, having in view some measures already in course of adoption by the Government.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and a deputation from the College, consisting of the President, the Members of the Committee and the Registrar, was courteously received by the Secretary of State for India (Mr. St. John Brodrick), and presented to him a printed memorandum expressing the views and recommendations of the College on the subject; some conversation ensued, and Mr. Brodrick thanked the deputation and expressing his acknowledgments to the College, promised to forward the memorandum with his next dispatches to India.

In May, 1905, a letter was received by the Registrar from the Royal Commissioners on the Care and Control of the Feebleminded, warmly thanking the College for the valuable report they had received in response to their application for information in November, 1904. A full account of the College proceedings in respect to this application is given in the last Presidential Address.

The Proceedings of the College last year with reference to an application from Mr. Lyttelton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that the Royal Colleges should grant a special Diploma in Tropical Medicine, will be within the recollection of the Fellows.

There was in the first instance some divergence of view between the two Colleges, as to how the application should be met, the Royal College of Surgeons favouring the granting of such a Diploma to which course this College was decidedly opposed.

I may quote from Sir William Church's reference to the

I may quote from Sir William Church's reference to the action of this College on the receipt of a report from the Committee of Management:—

"In the debate which took place on the reception of the report, everyone recognised and agreed to the desirability of facilities for the study of Tropical Disease being afforded, as far as possible in this country, for those who had obtained Colonial appointments or intended practising in tropical countries, but great doubts were expressed as to the advisability of instituting a special diploma in Tropical Medicine. After a somewhat lengthy debate, the motion that the report of the Committee of Management be adopted was put to the College and negatived by a large majority."

On the recommendation of a Committee of Delegates from the two Colleges, it was agreed to appoint visitors to report to the Colleges upon the schools and examinations in that department and upon the whole subject of Tropical Medicine, a year being allowed to elapse for this purpose. The College is greatly indebted to the visitors, Dr. Taylor and Mr. Godlee, for the valuable report which they presented; this was referred to the Committee and the following resolution unanimously adopted by them, and accepted by both Colleges on December 21st:—

"That the Delegates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, while desirous of encouraging the study of Tropical Medicine, and of meeting the wishes of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are nevertheless of opinion that it is not desirable to institute a special diploma. They recommend, however, that the Royal Colleges should express their willingness to appoint assessors to the examinations conducted by the London School of Tropical Medicine, of students who have followed, there or elsewhere, a course of instruction approved by the Royal Colleges; and that to those candidates who hold the diplomas of the Royal Colleges, and are approved by the examiners, certificates endorsed by the aforesaid assessors may be granted."

The two Royal Colleges also adopted the resolution:—

"That it be referred to the Committee of Management to consult with the Authorities of the London School of Tropical Medicine regarding the arrangements necessary for giving effect to the proposal of the two Colleges and to report thereon."

The Registrar having communicated the result of the conferences of the two Royal Colleges to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on January 11th, a reply expressing Lord Elgin's complete satisfaction with the arrangements made by the Royal Colleges for the recognition of Tropical Medicine.

The Royal Colleges may be congratulated on the recognition by the Colonial Office of their action in this matter, which may be regarded as having established the principle that whilst any step which might lead to a detachment from the conjoint diploma of the Colleges of any one department of medical practice is to be avoided, at the same time every encouragement should be given to the post graduate study at recognised institutions in a department of medicine of such especial importance to the empire as that of Tropical Medicine.

In response to an application from the Egyptian Medical School and Hospital that their curriculum of medical education should receive recognition for the conjoint examination, it was, after some prolonged negotiations, agreed that a visitor appointed by the two Royal Colleges should be received at their examinations in Cairo with a view to securing the due maintenance of the College standards, and that the Egyptian curriculum of four years should be supplemented by a fifth year of clinical study at a recognised school and hospital in England, to be followed by the final conjoint examination of the Colleges.

A proposal before the Royal College of Surgeons and the General Medical Council that the subjects of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, should be relegated to the department of general education preceding the entrance of the student upon his five years' medical course was not favourably received by this College. A report of the Committee of Management, adverse to the proposal, communicated to the College in January, was carried. The action of this College already recognising technical instruction in these subjects in the secondary schools was regarded as a step sufficiently calculated for the present to secure the necessary degree of education in preliminary science by the end of the first six months of medical studentship; and, in many cases, even before the commencement of the medical course. The Colleges were reluctant to do anything calculated to remove the instruction in these sciences from their supervision and control, since they can estimate better than non-professional authorities the kind and degree of knowledge of such subjects which ought to be required from medical students.

At the last College Meeting a Committee was appointed on the motion of Dr. Champneys to examine and report upon the curriculum on Midwifery and Diseases of Women. The Committee was a very large one and has not yet reported.

The financial position of the College remains, as for the last few years, satisfactory. There has been some decline in the receipts for licences in accordance with some general falling off in the number of students entering the profession. The Finance Committee observe, however, that: "As pointed out in previous reports, the gradual decrease in the numbers of students entering the profession of late years must necessarily cause a falling off in the number of candidates for examination; but it is satisfactory to find that in spite of the numerous degrees and diplomas in the country, the conjoint examining board continues to attract each year to the Final Examination much the same proportion of the students who commenced professional study five years previously," e.g., of 838 male students registered in England in 1896, 61.9 per cent. entered for the final examination; of 698 registered in 1900, 64.3 per cent.

entered for the final examination, the average being 62.3 per cent. for these five years, and 61.5 for the previous five.

The Committee of Management and the Finance Committee of the two Colleges will probably in the near future have some difficult and anxious work in connection with the termination of the tenancies of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the Royal Army Medical College.

At a meeting of the College in July of last year a letter was received from the Privy Council enclosing a programme of an International Congress on "Physio-therapeutics," to be held at Liége on August 12th, and stating that if the College approved a representative, the Lord President would recommend him as a delegate from His Majesty's Government, with credentials from the Foreign Office. Dr. H. Lewis Jones, President of the English Committee of the Congress, was nominated, and his name was transmitted to the Lord President. On the 2nd August the Clerk of the Council wrote that Dr. Jones had been appointed to represent the British Government at the Congress, and that the Belgian Government and His Majesty's Legation at Brussels had been officially informed of the same, and that Dr. Jones had been furnished with a letter of introduction to the British Minister. Dr. Lewis Jones duly attended the Congress and on his return reported to the Registrar the accomplishment of his mission and the success of the Meeting.

It is long since a Delegate from the College has been sent at the request of the Privy Council to an International Congress held abroad, duly accredited as a representative of the British Government, and the College is indebted to the representations of our late President, Sir W. Church, to the Privy Council last year for having secured to British Medicine a proper footing at these Congresses.

Dr. Theodore Williams, at the invitation of the Lord President, was similarly nominated in August last by your President (as the invitation came after the July Comitia), to attend the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Paris in the ensuing October, and was duly accredited.

I am happy to report that our Treasurer is about to proceed

to the Congress at Lisbon on the same footing, after some corespondence with the Privy Council on the subject.

In January last a letter was received from the Royal Sanitary Institute inviting the College to appoint delegates to represent it at the Annual Congress of the Institute to be held at Bristol in July next. By desire of the College I have nominated Dr. Handford of Nottingham and Sir George Hare Philipson of Newcastle.

I will now ask your permission briefly to review the lives of Fellows who have been removed from us in the past year.

Dr. William Ogle, of Derby, died in that town on May 16th, 1905, after a long illness, at the age of 81. He was a Lincolnshire man, the son of the Vicar of a parish near Boston. He was educated at Rugby in the time of Dr. Arnold and was a Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He studied medicine however at the University of Edinburgh and in Dublin and then came to London to practise, his first appointment being to the Pimlico Provident Dispensary. He took the M.D. of Cambridge in 1858 and became a Fellow of this College ten years later. He was elected Physician to the Derby Infirmary in 1860 and continued in that office for thirty years, when he became Consulting Physician. In 1894 he became a Justice of the Peace for Dr. Ogle did a considerable consulting practice in Derby and the neighbourhood. He organised the Nursing and Sanitary Institution of Derby and devoted much time to its He contributed papers to the British Medical development. Journal on Preventive Medicine and was the author of "Thoughts He also contributed papers to the Transacon Social Science." tions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society on the Physiology and Pathology of the cervical portion of the Sympathetic Nerve (vol. lii) and on Anosmia (vol. liii). He married in 1860 Miss Margaret Lambert of Bradford, who survives him. His two sons, the Rev. Hugh Lambert Ogle of Plumstead, Kent, and the Rev. Philip Douglas Ogle, Vicar of Nottingham, also survive him. Dr. Ogle was a man of deep religious convictions and a staunch

supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. With his strong character and simple faith he was much loved and respected by friends and patients.

Dr. John William Ogle, of London, a member of an old family coming originally from Northumberland, and a distant cousin of the late Professor Ogle, of Oxford, was a widely distinguished man, and was very intimately associated with this College throughout his long professional life. Educated at Wakefield and at Trinity College, Oxford, he graduated M.A. at Oxford in 1851 and M.D. in 1857, became a Fellow of the College in 1855, and was successively Censor, Senior Censor, Harveian Orator in 1880, and, in 1885, was elected a Vice-President of the College, an office which was instituted during the Presidency of the late Sir William and has been discontinued since 1890. His Harveian Oration, which, with the full appendix of notes and references, is a monument of erudition both critical and historical, included a vigorous defence of well considered experimental vivisection, which came with peculiar force from one whose humanity was so gentle and who was himself so entirely detached from having ever inflicted intentional suffering upon any animal or human being. Dr. John Ogle was member and corresponding member of innumerable learned Medical Societies and an Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. medical education was chiefly at St. George's Hospital, and it was at that hospital that he worked as assistant and full physician for twenty years until about 1876, when, following upon a severe attack of typhoid fever, he became afflicted with melancholia which lasted many mouths, and although completely recovered from, rendered it advisable for him to lessen the strain of work. He retired from the active duties of the Hospital as consulting physician although continuing in private practice for many years afterwards.

Dr. Ogle was a man of profound scholarship, of old world courtliness and Christian gentleness and simplicity. He was an advanced Churchman. The period of his Oxford career, which corresponded with the Tractarian times, brought him into

intimacy with many great and interesting statesmen and divines, amongst them Gladstone, Newman, Keble, Dean Church, Dr. Temple, and Dr. Benson. His was a very cultivated but timid mind but little inclined to travel beyond classic teachings. wise if not an adventurous physician he could appreciate the views and aspirations of younger men if he did not directly participate in them. He was a successful clinical teacher and an admirable examiner. With Mr. Timothy Holmes, Dr. Ogle edited the first volumes of the St. George's Hospital Reports for eight years from 1866. He was the author of a monograph on Puncturing the Abdomen for the Relief of Tympanites. Dr. Ogle has left little or nothing behind him in the way of permanent contributions to Medical Science, although as editor of the St. George's Hospital Reports and of the Medical and Chirurgical Reviews, and in the Pathological Transactions he made valuable suggestions to contemporary medical thought and knowledge. The medical world is the better for the life he spent in it. Many who were students and are now long since in practice bear the impress of his sound teaching, his accurate scholarship and his great humanity. He was very beloved and honoured in the Fellowship of this College. Dr. Ogle married in 1854 Elizabeth, daughter of Albert Smith, Esq. (whose family afterwards took the name of Blakelock) and had five sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. A son, Cyril Ogle, is a Fellow of the College and one of the physicians at St. George's Hospital.

SIR JOHN SCOTT BURDON-SANDERSON, Bart., LL.D., M.D. Edin., F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Born at Jesmond, Northumberland, December 21st, 1828, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson was the son of Richard Burdon, a gentleman of an old county family, who took the surname of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir James Sanderson, Bart. Educated at home and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Paris, he settled in London in 1855 and held successively the following offices:

Medical Officer of Health for Paddington 1856–1867 Inspector Med. Dept. Privy Council ... 1860–1865

Assistant and full Physician Brompton
Assistant and full Physician Brompton Hospital
Assistant Physician Middlesex Hospital
Superintendent Brown Institution 1871–1878
Professor of Physiology, University Col-
lege Hospital, London 1874–1882
Waynflete Professor of Physiology, Oxford 1882-1895
Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford 1895–1904
President of the Pathological Society of
London 1903–1904

He was Harveian Orator in 1876; the oration was never published. He received the Baly Medal for his researches in physiology in 1880, and was Croonian Lecturer at the Royal Society in 1891. He also received the medal of the Royal Society for his researches in physiology and pathology. Sir John served on three Royal Commissions; on Hospitals in 1883; on Meat and Milk in relation to Consumption in 1890; and on the University of London 1892–94. He was created a Baronet in 1899.

Of the many offices held by Sir John Burdon-Sanderson those relating to public health—which occupied the first ten years of his London career 1856-67, and those relating to physiology and to pathology in London and at Oxford from 1871 to the end of his busy life, were the principal fields of his work, which was essentially that of a physiologist pressing his inquiries on into the domain of pathology. Burdon-Sanderson's bent of mind was not such as to have enabled him ever to attain eminence as a physician, and his attachment to the. Middlesex and Brompton Hospitals over a period of ten years was chiefly useful in giving a more practical insight into the relationship between health and disease with which his experimental inquiries were so much concerned. Perhaps his best work was embodied in his reports to the Privy Council, which were on many important subjects contributed from time to time for a period of more than twenty years.

He was a great student of life—a biologist both in the animal and vegetable world—and a profound exponent of the processes of life in healthy function and as perverted in disease.

Burdon-Sanderson was one of the earliest advocates in this country of the use of mechanical and electrical methods in physiological and clinical work. He was among the first to use sphygmograph of Marey in the sixties, and later the cardiograph; he employed both instruments in clinical investigations at his two hospitals. Still more recently, indeed up to the time of his death, he closely studied the electrical reaction and resistance of tissues. In one of his latest addresses, that to the Pathological Society as President in 1904, he insists upon the great importance of employing the methods of chemistry in aid of experimental inquiries into the origin of infective processes. With his intimate acquaintance with the scientific literature of Europe Burdon-Sanderson was almost beforehand in many of the shifting phases and rapid developments in physiology of his time, which corresponded with that kaleidoscopic period, the latter half of the nineteenth century, during which the veteran Kölliker is said to have exclaimed that the average life-time of a physiological fact was three days. Thus Sir John never arrived at any such brilliant result of his labours as might haply have made undying fame for a more speculative if a less profoundly learned man. It is probable that his great initiative in many directions, his great power of formulating data for new work, and his inspiriting training and encouragement of younger men will not have built for him a name beyond their memory. But what of that? He was none the less happy in his work, and Science has been none the less profoundly served, enriched and advanced by his having lived in her cause. His researches on artificial tuberculosis in relation to the pathology of phthisis and his articles in Holmes System of Surgery on Inflammation are the best remembered of his writings, and were of great value and authority in their time, but are even now past the period of more than historical usefulness and interest. towered in his great and benevolent sympathies and in his sweet and dignified character above those who dared to protest on grounds of humanity against his appointment to the Professorship of Physiology at Oxford, and who endeavoured to thwart him in obtaining a grant for a physiological laboratory at that University. His personal ascendancy on that occasion was

witnessed and has been well described by Sir William Church. His own calmness in contrast with the violence of his opponents gained for him many additional friends, and strengthened his position in the Regius Professorship of Medicine which he afterwards held.

Of commanding stature, with magnificently proportioned head, and handsome, delicately-cut features, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson was a man of calm and philosophic temperament, with a dignity and kindliness of manner, and an entire absence of cynicism or satire, that rendered him peculiarly attractive to younger men, and capable of stimulating them to their best work. He was singularly absent-minded in the ordinary affairs of life, and many humorous stories are current about him which are too well-known to many of the Fellows here for me to quote.

Sir John married a sister of the late Lord Herschell, who survives him. There were no children. He had had several severe illnesses and had been for some years in fragile health, although nothing thwarted him in his desire for work. While Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and in his 75th year he accepted the Presidentship of the Pathological Society of London in 1903. He died on November 23rd, 1905, and was buried at Wolvercote Cemetery, near Oxford. A large and representative gathering, including many Fellows of this College, attended the funeral service at Magdalen College Chapel.

Thomas Albert Carter, M.D., J.P., died on December 16th, at Shottery Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, from heart failure during an attack of renal colic at the age of 72. Born at Henley-on-Thames in 1834, where his father was in business, Dr. Carter began his professional life as an apprentice to Mr. Coles of Woodstock, and then proceeded to the Edinburgh University, and in due time became an assistant to Hughes Bennett, then Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and graduated M.D. in 1856, obtaining a gold medal for his thesis. He subsequently spent some time in the study of chemistry in Paris and at Berlin, and returning to Edinburgh became Resident Physician in the Royal Infirmary. He contributed a valuable paper to Beale's Archives

of Medicine in 1862 on a carmine gelatine for injecting the blood vessels, and to the Edinburgh Medical Journal on Indican in the blood and urine; but his most interesting and important communications were in two papers contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society 1864, and the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, 1870, on the distal communications of the blood vessels with the Lymphatics and on a Diaplasmatic system of vessels. The tenuity of his carmine injecting fluid enabled him to demonstrate fine irregular tubular channels in the tissues communicating with the capillaries. These he called "diaplasmatic canals" because they were too fine to permit of the passage of blood corpuscles. From his descriptions and figures there can be no doubt that these canals are the fine tissue spaces through which the lymph circulates, and Carter was undoubtedly one of the first to demonstrate these tissue spaces or canals and their relation to the capillary blood stream, not only by communications between the capillary blood vessels and lymphatics, but also by fine channels, finer than would admit a blood corpuscle between the two systems of capillaries.

Dr. Carter became a Member of this College in 1859, and he then settled in Leamington and became Physician to the Warwick Dispensary and the Warneford Hospital and soon was busily engaged in consulting practice. He was admitted a Fellow in 1874. He retired in 1884 and went to live at Shottery, near Stratford-on-Avon. With his high scientific training and very keen powers of observation and manipulation he seems to have combined a cultivated taste and a love of art and the beautiful in everything, that must have rendered his eighteen years of retired ease delightful to himself and his many friends. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. One son is a distinguished member and examiner of the Inns of Court. Another son is a Member of our College in practice at Cheltenham, and has contributed to medical literature, and a third is an officer in the North Lancashire Regiment.

SIR JOSEPH EWART, M.D., J.P., Deputy Surgeon-General I.M.S., retired, died at Brighton on January 10th, 1906, in his 75th year, and was buried in Cumberland near his family home.

Dr. Ewart was of Scottish stock but of a family long resident in Cumberland at Holmhead, where he was born 75 years ago, and inherited the family estates. He was educated at Carlisle, at Glasgow and at Guy's Hospital. He took his Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1853 and his M.D. at the University of St. Andrews in the same year. He became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1876 and a Fellow in 1881. He entered the East India Company's service in 1853 as Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal establishment, and saw active service in the Mutiny. He afterwards took on civil work and became Professor first of Physiology then of Medicine at the Calcutta Medical College, Senior Physician to the College Hospital and Senior Surgeon to the European General Hospital. He was also President of the Faculty of Medicine and Member of the Senate of the Calcutta University. With the restless and multifarious energy so characteristic of Anglo-Indian medical men of that time, and indeed up to much later times, which led them to regard the highest functions of Medicine and Surgery as but partially adequate to fill their lives, he took on municipal work and became a Commissioner and a Magistrate of Calcutta, entering vigorously into measures of drainage and water supply for the city. He also took part in helping on the educational movement amongst native women.

Considerably broken in health by tropical illnesses and overwork he retired in 1879 with the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and settled in Brighton. He there soon interested himself in municipal work, was elected on the Municipal Council in 1884 and an Alderman in 1893, and was subsequently Mayor of the town. He was also a Justice of the Peace both for Brighton and for his own county of Cumberland, and for twenty years was a member and part of the time Vice-Chairman of the Brighton and Preston School Board. He was, further, more or less prominently and officially concerned as Governor, Consulting Physician, President, or holding all three of these offices at most of the Medical and Philosophical Institutions of Brighton. He likewise took an active and a prominent position in the British Medical Association both during his residence in Calcutta and in Brighton.

Sir Joseph Ewart made many contributions to medical literature on vital statistics, sanitary matters and tropical diseases in India. He was for some years Editor of the *Indian Annals of Medical Science* where most of his papers appeared. He received the honour of knighthood at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion in 1895 for his many public services in India and in this country.

In 1856 he married the daughter of Major St. George Lister, who predeceased him, leaving no family.

Sir Joseph Ewart was a man of restless energy and of that masterful quality of mind which seems to be especially nurtured by the crises, vicissitudes and many-sided experience of prominent Anglo-Indian life and which determines success in that great sphere for strenuous work. Of powerful physique, of very temperate and severe habits and tastes which, with his northern hardihood, were no doubt derived from his Presbyterian ancestry and up-bringing, he brought strong common sense and wide and varied thought and experience to the service of his fellow-men and was ever a deeply respected member of the community. A radical in politics he unsuccessfully attempted to enter Parliament for Brighton in 1895. I cannot forbear to add that Sir Joseph Ewart was of that class of man, a larger representation of which would be very welcome in our Fellowship.

Henry Matthews Tuckwell, M.A., M.D. Oxon., elected a Fellow of the College in 1870, was born 1835 in Oxford, where his father, a man of great intellectual attainments, who was a pupil of Abernethy's and a fellow student with Mr. Skey and Sir George Burrows, went in 1808, and for thirty years was the leading surgeon. Mr. Tuckwell was educated at Bromsgrove School, and from there went to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856, with a first class in Natural Science, proceeding to M.A. in due course. In 1856 he entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and took his M.R.C.S. in 1858, and a year later gained a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, and continued the study of medicine in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He took his M.D. at Oxford in 1863, and the Membership of this College in 1862.

He was appointed in 1866, Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary and soon acquired a large consulting practice in Oxford and the county, at the zenith of which, however, after twenty years' connection with the Infirmary, he was smitten with glaucoma and was obliged to relinquish all work. This misfortune, which resulted in complete blindness, elicited the warmest sympathy of a large circle of professional and other friends, who presented to him in testimony of their esteem an illuminated address, and a gold chronometer repeater. It is stated in the interesting and sympathetic notice of him in the *Lancet*, that he bore his sad lot, deprived alike of the power of active work and the interest of literature, with great fortitude and patience. An appreciation and love of music was a great help and solace to him.

Dr. Tuckwell was a very well educated man, and a highly trained physician. In his student life he was regarded as one of the best of the St. Bartholomew's men of his time. Dr. John Ogle refers in his Harveian Oration, to his work in classifying the Van der Kolk collection of pathological specimens which was purchased for the Radeliffe Museum by the University of Oxford, mainly at the initiative of Christ Church.

Dr. Tuckwell also published several contributions to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports on the Pathology of Chorea and two communications to the British and Foreign Medical and Chirurgical Review, one on Imperforate Hymen, and retention of the menstrual fluid, and another on Maniacal Chorea. Dr. Tuckwell married in 1866, a daughter of Dr. Bishop, late of Oxford, who survives him. There were no children.

THOMAS EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D., LL.D. Edin., Deputy-Surgeon General I.M.S., Retired, Honorary Physician to King Edward VII. and to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

The son of the Rev. James Charles, D.D. of the Established Church of Scotland, Dr. Edmondston Charles was Scotch on both sides. He was born in Calcutta in 1834, the eldest of a family of four children. His grandfather was a learned theologian and his mother, from whose family he derived the name Edmondston, a lady of literary attainments. He was educated in Edinburgh,

where he graduated M.D. in 1855, and the following year he went out to India and served with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, was present at the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, and in many military actions in that campaign. He took an active and distinguished part in the siege of Lucknow, and was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasps for Delhi and Lucknow in 1859. Soon afterwards Dr. Charles returned to Calcutta and became Professor of Midwifery and Obstetric Physician to the Medical College of Bengal, and rapidly acquired a great reputation and a large practice in Calcutta and in the Presidency of Bengal. His old friend, Dr. MacDougall of Cannes, writes me that Charles at the storming of Delhi, with his usual impetuosity, forgetting his gentler craft, was one of the first to arrive at the top of the scaling ladder; and when Professor of Midwifery at the height of his popularity in Calcutta, an excellent cartoon of him appeared in the local Punch, with the doubly apposite title of "the great deliverer of Bengal."

Dr. Charles spent the greater part of a year's leave in 1865 in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, posting himself up under Virchow and Frerichs in the most modern pathology of the day. He founded the Eden Hospital in Calcutta. After twenty years' hard and distinguished civil work in Calcutta, he retired in 1880 and came to Europe. He spent some time in London studying at various hospitals, and I had the privilege of seeing much of him in the out-patient room of the Brompton Hospital between 1880 and 1886. He spent the winters of those years at Cannes. In 1886 he left Cannes and went to practise in Rome, and whilst there made a close study of malaria and edited the Sydenham Society's translation of Marchiafava and Bignami's work on that disease. He also, whilst at home, thoroughly acquainted himself with the archæology of that city, and was a most interesting and instructive friend with whom to visit its wealth of antiquities Charles was another of those men whom the Indian sun seems to impel to the utmost energy and enthusiasm of work. service with his regiment was stirringly active and combatant. His career in Calcutta was throughout one of brilliant teaching and extensive practice mainly in obstetric and gynæcological medicine. At Cannes he was restless and in a sphere too restricted for his capacity for work. In Rome it would have been the same had it not been for his delighted interest in the exploration of the archæological riches of the place. His summers in Europe were spent in mountaineering excursions, and despite his debilitated frame and impaired muscular physique even at this time he would perform feats of mountaineering with the aid of guides, such as the ascent of the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, that more than qualified him for the Alpine Club.

Dr. Charles finally left Rome in 1902 and settled at Flushing, Falmouth, where he continued to practise but spent much of his time yachting. He was an ardent bicyclist when in Rome, and at Falmouth he rode a motor bicycle. He was twice elected President of the Falmouth branch of the British Medical Association and was a Vice-President of the Falmouth Hospital. He was a skilled mechanician and delighted in new inventions. Of tall, spare, military build, delicately-handsome features, with long flowing beard, Edmondston Charles was a striking personality. Enthusiastic and generous in temperament, his kindness and hospitality to friends and his generosity to patients were proverbial. Owing to foreign residence he could rarely attend our college meetings, but he was thoroughly loyal in the Fellowship.

Dr. Charles married in 1869, Ada Henrietta, daughter of General F. H. Rundall, R.E., C.S.I., who survives him. There are six children, of whom the four sons were distinguished by scholarships at Winchester and the two daughters are well known in architecture.

LIONEL SMITH BEALE, M.B. London, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, King's College, London, Consulting Physician, King's College Hospital, was the son of Lionel John Beale, M.R.C.S., who practised in Long Acre and who was one of the earliest of the Health Officers for London. Educated at Highgate and at King's College he matriculated with honours in chemistry and zoology at the University of London, worked for two years as anatomical assistant to Professor Acland at Oxford, and then completed his medical studies at King's College and Hospital.

Lionel Beale attained to eminence very early in life. He became a Fellow of this College in 1859, at the age of 31. He established a laboratory of his own in 1852 where he taught the use of the microscope and gave courses of instruction in physiological chemistry and minute anatomy and pathology, and it was for distinction in these subjects that he was elected F.R.S., at the age of 29. In 1853 he became Professor of Physiology at King's College. He gave the Croonian Lectures at the Royal Society in 1865 on the ultimate nerve fibres and their distribution. In 1871 he received the Baly Medal at this College, and in 1875 he delivered the Lumleian Lectures on "Life and Vital Action in Health and Disease."

It was in the sciences connected with medicine that he was He was amongst the earliest workers a successful teacher. with the higher powers of the microscope, and he had the gift of being able to delineate with accuracy what he observed. Of his numerous writings those on minute anatomy, his text-book on the Microscope in Medicine, and his works on Renal and Hepatic Diseases brought him into fame. The controversies which he later entered upon with those who held a more materialistic view as to the evolution of life and the nature of vital force, although pursued with a zest and a courage that gained for him the applause of many of his contemporaries, told, as he was well aware, to the disadvantage of his reputation as a practical physician. There were, however, in reality few men more shrewd and practical at the bedside than he. He had perhaps the largest experience in insurance work of physician of his time, Dr. Pollock and the late Sir H. Sieveking perhaps alone excepted; for as director and medical officer to the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society over a period of forty years more than 5,000 lives were accepted on his personal examination. Two years ago the lives that had thus passed through his hands were regarded as worthy of scientific investigation into the rate of mortality amongst them. The results were extremely favourable and afforded testimony to Dr. Beale's professional skill and insight. Dr. Beale also held for some years the office of Medical Referee to the Treasury.

Lionel Beale had a profound and practical knowledge of botany. He was conversant not only with the structure but the habits of plants. He knew the life-history and habitat of each variety, and in his garden at Weybridge—and in a humbler degree even on his leads in London, he would work out successfully the proper surroundings for each kind.

Beale was a man of great intellectual courage, an accurate observer and a pioneer in the use, interpretation and delineation of the higher powers of the microscope in histology and medicine. He was curiously unconventional in his tastes and habits, and went but little into society. He had, however, throughout life many strong friends who recognised in him a sincere, generous, and tender-hearted man.

He married in 1859, Frances, daughter of the Reverend Peyton Blakiston, M.D., F.R.S., of St. Leonards, a Fellow of this College, and had two sons; one, the elder, died in childhood. The surviving son, Peyton Beale, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, is an Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital and Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital.

I desire in conclusion to express to all the Fellows, and to the Officers and Council of the College, my acknowledgments of the kind and courteous support which I have received during the past year. To the Registrar, Dr. Liveing, with his wide and intimate knowledge of the traditions and current affairs of the College, I am profoundly indebted for able and loyal help on all occasions. Nor must I omit to express the indebtedness of the College to the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and to the Committee of Management, for the labours they have expended upon the valuable reports which we have, from time to time, received upon matters of the highest importance to the College.





## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

MARCH 25TH, 1907.

BY °

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,

HON. M.D. DUBLIN; LL.D. ABERD.; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

PRESIDENT.

### L'ONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

1907.



### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

MARCH 25TH, 1907.

In the review I have now to make of the past year, the 388th year of the College, there are but few events to which I need refer at any length.

The number of Fellows in the College Roll on January 1st was 330; of Members, 453; of Licentiates, 10,669, and there were still remaining 4 of the old order of "extra-urban" Licentiates.

We have lost 12 Fellows by death, 11 Members and 75 Licentiates. Twelve Members have been admitted to the Fellowship, and 13 Licentiates have become Members. There has been an addition of 432 Licentiates to the College List. Whilst the Fellowship therefore remains the same, the Members have decreased by 5 in number, and the Licentiates have increased by 342.

## Royal Honours and Distinctions.

I have to offer the congratulations of the College to certain of our Fellows, Members, and Licentiates, upon whom His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer honours in the past year.

Charles Theodore Williams, M.D., a fellow of the College, appointed a Member of the Victorian Order on the occasion of His Majesty opening the King Edward VIIth Sanatorium for Consumption, at Midhurst, on June 13th, 1906.

Percival Horton-Smith Hartley, M.D., a Fellow of the College, on the same occasion appointed a Member of the Victorian Order.

On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, November 9th, 1906, the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon John Tweedy, F.R.C.S., a Licentiate of the College (1872), lately President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and

Upon Robert William Bryce, M.B., London, a Licentiate of the College (1888), and Holt Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool.

Upon the same occasion, Alfred Downing Fripp, C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S., a Licentiate of the College (1889), Surgeon in Ordinary to the King, and Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, was promoted a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order; and

Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, a Licentiate of the College (1888), Superintendent of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

### Medals and Scholarships.

Your President, in conjunction with the President of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Director of the Medical Department of the Navy, awarded the Gilbert Blane Medals, presented biennially at the Admiralty to the two Surgeons who have kept the best scientific and professional journals since the last award, to Staff-Surgeon J. W. W. Stanton, R.N., of the Cruiser "Suffolk," and to Surgeon Bernard Ley, R.N.

The Moxon Gold Medal, which is given annually to the person who is deemed to have most distinguished himself by observation and research in Clinical Medicine, was awarded by the Council to Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., sometime President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, as having preeminently so distinguished himself. Mr. Hutchinson was presented with the Medal by the President after the Harveian Oration on St. Luke's Day, 1906.

The Charles Murchison Scholarship, awarded alternately by this College and the University of Edinburgh to Senior Students, for distinction in Clinical Medicine, was presented to Henry Francis Bell Walker, M.B. Lond., of Guy's Hospital. The Jenks Memorial Scholarship, founded in memory of George Samuel Jenks, M.D., a former Fellow, is a Student's Scholarship of the value of £27 per annum for five years, which is awarded annually, by this College and the Royal College of Surgeons alternately, with a preference to pupils from Epsom College; this was assigned by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to Godfrey Alan Walker, formerly of Epsom College, and now of the London Hospital.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on St. Luke's Day by William Osler, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Dr. Osler gave an eloquent address "On the Growth of Truth," and illustrated his subject by an account of the development of Medical Science under the inspiring genius and work of Harvey, who, co-ordinating the science of his time, evolved a new departure which was destined to stimulate research in Medicine through all time.

The Croonian Lectures were delivered in June last by Dr. W. R. Rivers, on "The Action of Drugs on Fatigue," and illustrated once more how much may be done by careful observation and clinical experience in testing the influence of drugs upon the human subject, apart from experiments upon the lower animals.

The Fitz-Patrick Lectures on the History of Medicine were given in November by Dr. Norman Moore, on "The History of the study of Clinical Medicine in the British Islands." Dealing chiefly with the 17th and 18th centuries, Dr. Moore described the clinical observations of Mayerne, Glisson, and Sydenham, and maintained that while clinical medicine in England owed its origin to the studies of the Renaissance, in Scotland it was mainly to be traced to the teachings of Boerhaave.

The Bradshaw Lecture was given in November by Dr. Seymour J. Sharkey, on "Rectal Alimentation," in which the literature and clinical experience with regard to that method of feeding were fully discussed.

The Horace Dobell Lecture, also in November, was delivered by Dr. F. W. Andrewes on the "Evolution of the Streptococci." Dr. Andrewes in his interesting and suggestive lecture endeavoured to trace the evolution of bacterial organisms—

taking the streptococci for illustration, from their original position of harmless mineral feeders, through the phase of saprophytes in the intestinal canal, to the less aggressive forms, active only under the weakened resistence of terminal diseased states, and finally arriving at the most fully developed aggressiveness of the parasitic forms as exemplified in the *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

The Milroy Lectures, in February, by Dr. Leonard Rogers, dealt with the subject of "Kala Azar, its Differentiation and its Epidemiology." Dr. Leonard Rogers spoke of the epidemic which, for the last 30 years, has spread up the Assam Valley, devastating, with a mortality of 75 to 98 per cent., whole villages, and putting them out of cultivation. He described the parasite, and regarded the infection as lingering in houses rather than communicated directly from person to person.

The Goulstonian Lectures were delivered in the present month by Dr. E. Farquhar Buzzard on "Certain Acute Infective or Toxic Conditions of the Nervous System." Dr. Buzzard discussed the minute pathology of these conditions and traced the extension of the lesions in the spinal cord in some cases to lymphatic, in others to vascular, conveyance of micro-organisms not yet well determined.

Dr. G. H. Savage gave the Lumleian Lectures on "Insanity, its Causes and Increase." Listening to these interesting and graphic lectures, one felt that one might paraphrase Malvolio, and say that some are born insane—imbeciles, some neurotics, epileptic and the morally insane; some achieve insanity—through drink, syphilis, the abuse of drugs and other bad habits of life; and some have madness thrust upon them—by association, or dazed by the glitter or obsessed by the difficulties of their environment. The learned lecturer discussed the present and future outlook of insanity from his own large experience of that disease.

## Gifts to the College.

The College has acquired some valuable gifts in the course of the year. On April 9th, Mr. Thomas Edgar Williams, A.R.I.B.A., of Victoria Street, Westminster, offered for the acceptance of the College a photographic reproduction of a profile drawing of his father, the late Dr. Robert Williams, a Fellow of the College from 1817 to 1845 who was a Censor and an Elect.

In October, Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., D.C.L., of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, presented a photo-engraving from a painting by Levigne, of his uncle the late Thomas Hodgkin, M.D., of Guy's Hospital, a Licentiate of the College, who first recognised and described the disease known by his name.

The Library has been enriched by many gifts, 481 books having been presented; of these, the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, has presented 50 volumes of old medical books, pamphlets, and reports. Dr. Osler has given some rare and curious works: amongst them The Introduction to Anatomy of Berengarius Carpus, 1523, and an English translation by Nahum Tate, of Fracastorius' poem on "Syphilis," 1692. H. Vansittart Neale has, through the Assistant-Registrar, Dr. Oswald Browne, presented, amongst other works, an edition Mr. Fleming has presented Sir of Mead's Medica Sacra. Henry Holland's Travels and some 17th century medical works not previously in the Library. Surgeon-General Beatson, Dr. Colman, Dr. Cullingworth, Dr. Frank, Dr. de Havilland Hall, Dr. E. T. Wilson, Mr. H. L. Eason, and the Harveian Librarian have also presented the Library with interesting and valuable old books.

More than 30 specimens of autographs of deceased Fellows have been presented by Sir Dyce Duckworth and others, and the College will be very glad to receive further contributions of these interesting mementoes. Two bookcases have been placed in the Reading Room, part of the bequest of the late Mrs. Bezley.

For all these gifts the College is deeply grateful.

A number of duplicate volumes were presented by the College, through Dr. Osler, to the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library and were gratefully appreciated by our American confrères.

A committee was appointed at a Meeting of the College on January 31st last, upon the motion of Dr. Norman Moore, to consider the question of the publication of Harvey's manuscript, De musculis, in the same form as his Prelectiones Anatomicæ Universales, published by the College in 1886.

I would here wish to express the appreciation by the College of the Harveian Librarian's unceasing watchfulness and efforts in maintaining and improving the Library. Dr. Payne has inaugurated at the quarterly dinners of the Fellows' Club, which are held in the College, the exhibition of some of the College Library Treasures, which are very interesting to the Fellows who attend those dinners and render them more familiar with our possessions, whilst affording also an interesting opportunity for mingling of the Fellows in conversation after the quarterly dinners. With more near acquaintance ever comes that better fellowship enjoined by Harvey, and Dr. Payne's exhibits, with his genial presence and exposition, thus help on the cause.

During the Presidential year from April 9th, 1906, to March 24th, 1907, we have lost by death 9 Fellows, of each of whom it is my duty to give an obituary record, viz.:—

DR. HENRY FREDERICK AUGUSTUS GOODRIDGE died at Weston-super-Mare on Friday, March 9th, 1906, from bronchitis and failure of heart, in his 83rd year.

Dr. Goodridge was born in Bathwick Parish, Bath, May 19th, 1823. He came of an old Devonshire family, inheriting his coat of arms from one Nicholas Goodridge, Mayor of Totnes, to whom it was granted by Queen Elizabeth for contributing guns to Drake's Fleet against the Armada. His great-grandfather gained distinction on the Royalist side in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. His father was a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of much distinction in his profession. His mother was descended on the maternal side from Dr. John Radeliffe, of Oxford.

Educated at Mill Hill School, Goodridge was in his 17th year apprenticed to Mr. Henry Gore, of Bath. He matriculated at the University of London, and entered at University College Hospital in 1842, studied there under Quain, Sharpey, Liston, and Williams, and took the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1845, and an honours degree, M.B. London, in 1846. He then studied for two years in Paris, and graduated M.D. in London.

He commenced practice with an appointment at the Eastern Infirmary, Bath, and in 1852 was elected Physician to the Royal United Hospital. He became a Member of this College in 1860, and a Fellow in 1874. He was for 40 years attached to the Royal United Hospital, and when Senior Physician, in 1876, he was elected President of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association.

He married, in 1854, the elder daughter of the Rev. Charles Taylor, formerly Rector of a parish in Somersetshire. There were two sons, the elder of whom, a barrister, predeceased his father; the younger, Dr. W. Lisle Goodridge, formerly in practice at Windsor, has taken up the Public Health Department of Medicine.

Dr. Goodridge was a high-minded man with a strong sense of the duties and the dignity of his calling; respected and esteemed by his professional brethren, he was beloved by his hospital patients, for the relief of whom he zealously worked. He was in large practice and unremittingly devoted to his professional work. He suffered much from insomnia, and this, with a naturally reserved disposition, rendered him but little inclined, and with small reserve energies, for social life and amusements.

Dr. Goodridge kept himself abreast with advancing knowledge in medicine, but beyond two thoughtful addresses to the British Medical Association, and some papers on the "Pathology of Fevers," he did not contribute to medical literature.

SIR WILLOUGHBY FRANCIS WADE, M.D., was born at Bray, County Wicklow, in 1827. He came of an old Yorkshire family, and numbered amongst his ancestors the celebrated General Wade, some of whose highland roads are still to be discerned. Some of his family settled in Ireland in the time of Charles II.

Sir Willoughby was the son of the Rev. M. A. Wade, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Derby, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. Justice Fox, of the Irish Bench.

He was educated at Brighton, Rugby, and Trinity College,

Dublin, graduating in both Arts and Medicine at Dublin. He was apprenticed to Mr. Douglas Fox, of Derby, a brother of the engineer. His first appointment was that of House Physician to the Birmingham General Hospital, and it was in Birmingham that his professional life was spent. He became Physician successively to the Dispensary of the Queen's Hospital, 1860, and the General Hospital, 1865. He was Professor of Medicine at Queen's College, a post he relinquished soon after his appointment to the General Hospital. He remained Physician to the General Hospital until 1892, when he became Consulting Physician.

Sir Willoughby enjoyed a considerable consulting practice in Birmingham and the Midlands in later life, and was at one time or other President of most of the Medical Societies of the city.

He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Warwick, and in 1896 he received the honour of Knighthood in acknowledgment of his professional position and of the public work he had accomplished in connection with the British Medical Association, of which he was successively Treasurer, Vice-President, and President. In his Presidential Address to the Association at Birmingham in 1890, he urged the importance of a revision of the preliminary education of Medical Students,\* with a view to securing more time to scientific subjects, and, whilst by no means neglecting general literature, advocated a smaller share of time being given to the study of Latin. This address attracted considerable attention at the time, and Sir Willoughby's views were warmly supported by Professor Huxley in a letter to the *Times* (August 5th, 1890).

Sir Willoughby contributed several clinical papers to the Medical Journals, and one "On a Case of Aortic Aneurysm Communicating with the Pulmonary Artery recognised during Life by Physical Signs," to the *Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*, 1861. Beyond these papers he added little to the literature of medicine, but he was known

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;On the Pretechnical Stages of Medical Education," British Medical Journal, August 2nd, 1890.

to be an accurate observer and a sound and accomplished physician. He was a man of fine presence and personal charm, a lucid but not a fluent speaker, and his speeches always carried weight from their sincerity and thoughtfulness.

As Chairman of the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association from 1880 to 1884, Sir Willoughby took, in 1883, a main part in instituting the scholarships of research of the annual value of £150, which have resulted in some valuable contributions to Medical Science by the Research Scholars.

After his retirement, at the age of 71, he spent the evening of his days in Italy; and to his villa near Florence congenial friends would resort, when in the neighbourhood, to enjoy his bright conversation on social and medical topics. He seems to have been an expert linguist, and he contributed some papers to the Italian Journals.

Sir Willoughby married, in 1880, his cousin, Augusta, daughter of Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, who survives him. There were no children.

He died in Rome on May 28th, 1906.

JOHN HENRY BRYANT, M.D., was elected a Fellow of this College in 1901, and died at the early age of 38, after a short illness brought on by over work.

He was born in Ilminster, Somerset, the son of the late William Mead Bryant of that town.

His education commenced at the Grammar School of Ilminster, whence he proceeded to Sherborne, and he entered at Guy's Hospital in 1886, and had a distinguished student's career there, graduating M.D. of London in 1891, next taking the Conjoint Diploma and the Membership of this College in 1895, and Fellowship 1901.

Besides being a very hard worker, Mr. Bryant was a noted football player and general athlete, and his keenness and good-sportsman qualities gave him the highest position amongst his comrades, that of judge in their sports. The same qualities which built up his masterful character and power of work gave him a sympathetic control over students and patients.

He was an admirable teacher—exact, accurate, inspiring. He gained vast experience in those well-tilled fields of medical learning, the appointments of Registrar and Pathologist at Guy's, which occupied 10 years of his attachment to the Hospital, and in 1903, having been five years Assistant Physician, he became lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

He wrote articles on "Electro-Therapeutics" in Hale White's work on *Therapeutics* and on "Diseases of the Abdominal Blood Vessels" in Allchin's *System of Medicine*. He also contributed many valuable papers to the *Guy's Hospital Reports*, of which he was Editor at the time of his death.

Dr. Bryant was essentially a modern physician, and his travelling bag was a regular armamentarium of modern weapons of clinical precision.

Taken from amongst us in the strenuous ardour of early professional life, he had already earned the good will of this College, and the promise of a distinguished career.

In his athletic build, his great power of work, and his close and painstaking regard for details in his work, he recalled to mind a former distinguished Fellow of this College who died in riper years, the late Dr. Sibson.

He married the daughter of Mr. Fry, of Norwood, who, with three children, survives him.

John Henry Bridges, B.A. and M.B. Oxon, was born at Old Newton, Suffolk, in October, 1832. He was the second son of the Rev. Charles Bridges, a well-known clergyman of the evangelical party and one of the Simeon Trustees of that time. His mother was a daughter of John Torlesse, Esq., of Stanmore, a retired Indian Judge. Educated at Rugby, when Dr. Tait was headmaster, Bridges was a school contemporary, and in close friendship with, the late Lord Goschen and Lord Davey. From Rugby he gained a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1851. A wide and studious reader, he did not specialise in the subjects for the final schools, and graduated with only third class honours, to the grief of his friends, but later he retrieved his position by winning an open Fellowship

at Oriel College (1855). At Oxford he, with his two contemporaries, Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. E. S. Beesley, both of them to share with him future distinction, fell under the spell of Richard Congreve, Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, the chief interpreter of the then recent philosophy of Auguste Comte. Already distinguished in literature, Bridges came to London to study Medicine at St. George's Hospital and took his M.B. degree in 1859. In the same year he became a Member of this College, and in company with our Registrar, Dr. Liveing, was in the first list of Members admitted to the College at the time of the institution of that order. He was elected a Fellow in 1867. In 1860 he married Susan, daughter of the Rev. C. M. Torlesse, Vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, a first cousin, and went out to Melbourne to take up the appointment of Physician to the Infirmary, and with the intention of settling there in consulting practice; but his wife dying within the year, of enteric fever, he returned and settled in Bradford (1861), where he soon became Physician to the Infirmary. He was, however, more interested in public health than private practice and worked hard to bring about improvement in the sanitation of Bradford, and especially in securing a better construction of artisan dwellings. he published a lecture on "Health, with Remarks on the Deathrate of Bradford and other Towns."

In 1869 he married his second wife, a more distant cousin, Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. George Hadwen, of Halifax, who survives him. In this year, when engaged in investigating an outbreak of fever in Bradford, Dr. Bridges again came into communication with his friend of former days, Mr. Goschen, then in the Ministry, and through him was offered and accepted an appointment as one of the Inspectors under the Poor Law Board, now the Local Government Board, his work being more particularly directed to the supervision of factories, poor law infirmaries, and similar institutions.

There is no doubt that Dr. Bridges' work in the public offices which he held was of a high order and highly valued at headquarters. On his retirement, after 22 years of official life in London, from the Medical Inspectorship to the Local

Government Board, he was nominated by the President a Manager of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and he was at the same time presented with a valuable testimonial by the Inspectors with whom he had been associated.

The average man amongst us, however, knows little about these Boards, whose supervision of our comfort and welfare we should be grateful for, and Bridges was practically an unknown man in respect of the routine work of his life. It was as the ardent and brilliant advocate of a philosophy, perhaps even less understood by the multitude, that he became known, that he expended his scholarship, and that he was intellectually charming and personally interesting.

Dr. Bridges' first important essay, which won for him "the Arnold Historical Prize" at Oxford in 1856, was on "the Jews of Europe during the Middle Ages," which was printed in the Oxford Essays of 1857. His France under Richelieu and Colbert, written in 1866 whilst at Bradford, is still regarded as a valuable work, and gained for him distinction at the time. Whilst engaged in his official work in London, he continued his literary labours, mostly on political and historical subjects connected with his Comtist philosophy, in essays and articles scattered through positivist journals. He contributed also to more formal works. In Two Centuries of Irish History, by James Bryce, 1888, the section 1801 to 1829 is by Bridges; in Frederic Harrison's New Calendar of Great Men, many of the lives are also written by him.

In 1893, after his retirement from public life, he undertook a new sixth century edition of Roger Bacon's *Opus Majus*, which appeared in 1897, and which was followed by a third volume of amendments and additions in 1900. This work, his last important literary production, he dedicated to the College.

That Bridges was a learned man was manifest to anyone who spoke with him, and more evident to those who knew him; for his disposition, when not roused to aggressiveness by some real or fancied injustice to his fellow men, was gentle, modest, and retiring. His Fellowship of Oriel, the historic insight recognised by critics in his *France*, and his work on Roger

Bacon, bear permanent testimony to his literary capacity and elegance of style. Although deeply and widely read in science, he was yet essentially a man of letters rather than of scientific methods. He had no manipulative skill, and no experience in scientific research. His attitude on the vivisection controversy of his time, although broad minded and rational, was no doubt biassed by the limitations of his knowledge and experience in these respects. Many Fellows here will recollect his Harveian Oration, 1892, on "Harvey and his Successors," in which one may note the author reading Harvey's times and discovery of 300 years ago into terms of his own adopted philosophy of but half a century's date. He points to the first evolution of mechanical science, the employment of measure, the calculation of time, the use of experiment in appreciating observed facts in Physiology by Harvey and his contemporaries as marking the transition from the metaphysical to the positive methods of inquiry. And at the conclusion of his ingenious and subtle argument, he leads up to the view of a more complete positivism, a more perfect science of human nature which shall deal with human passions as, like subjective sensations, requiring to be recognised as functions of our organism, and to be taken into account, if not by scientific process, then by "wise empirical instinct."

It is, perhaps, to the able advocacy of its three apostles, Bridges and his two distinguished contemporaries, Mr. Frederic Harrison\* and Professor Beesley, that the religious philosophy of Comte, which Huxley somewhat ruthlessly characterised as "Catholicism minus Christianity," owes such vitality as it still retains. Professor Huxley, after justifying his epigram in his usual trenchant manner, concludes by expressing regret if his remarks should lead any to suppose that he thought Comte's words worthless, or "that he did not heartily respect and sympathise with those who have been impelled by Comte to think deeply upon social problems and to strive nobly for social

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Harrison states that Bridges was the earliest of the group to adopt in its completeness the system of Auguste Comte, preceding his own adhesion by 10 years. *Positivist Review*, August, 1906, p. 184.

regeneration. It is," he adds, "the virtue of that impulse, I believe, which will save the name and fame of Comte from oblivion."\*

Even so, our honoured Fellow advocated and adorned in his own personality, character, and example, the practical virtues upon which his philosophy was with great ingenuity engrafted.

Dr. Bridges died on June 15th, at the age of 73, at Tunbridge Wells, from an illness due to senile changes in the cerebral vessels which eventuated in hæmorrhage.

I append a list of Dr. Bridges' works, for the completeness of which, as for several other references in the life above sketched, I am indebted to his intimate friend, Dr. Liveing:—

#### At Oxford.

1857. "The Jews in Europe in the Middle Ages." (Arnold Historical Essay.)

#### At Bradford.

- 1862. "Lecture on Health: Mortality of Bradford and other Towns."
- 1865. Translation of A. Comte's "General View of Positivism."
- 1866. "France under Richelieu and Colbert."
- "The Unity of Comte's Life and Doctrine." In reply to a Critic. (J. S. Mill.)
- 1868. "Irish Disaffection." Four letters addressed to the Editor of the Bradford Review.

#### In London.

- 1870. "A Catechism of Health," adapted for Primary Schools. (Two editions.)
- --- "Republic of the West." Papers on the War between France and Germany.
- 1875. Translation of Comte's "System of Positive Polity."
- 1879. "Religion and Progress." An address.
- 1883. "Comte the Successor of Aristotle and St. Paul." A Discourse.
- Five Discourses on Positive Religion.
- 1884. "England and China," in Essays on International Policy.
  No. 5.
- 1885. "Positivism in the Bible." Three lectures by J. H. B.
- 1886. "The Home Rule Question Eighteen Years Ago."
- 1888. "Two Centuries of Irish History," by James Bryce. Sections 1801—29 by J. H. B.
- 1890. "Centenary of the French Revolution." Translated for the Revue Occidentale.

<sup>\*</sup> Lay Sermons VIII, "The Scientific Aspects of Positivism."

In London.

"New Calendar of Great Men." Edited by Fred. Harrison. Many written by J. H. B., e.g., Confucius and the Fetishism of China; Moses and the Old Jewish Theocracy; Isaiah and Mahomet; St. Paul and Thomas Aquinas; Descartes, Hobbes, James Watt, Kepler, Galileo and Newton, etc.

1892. The Harveian Oration. "On Harvey and his Successors."

1897. The Opus Majus of Roger Bacon. By J. H. B. 2 vols. Clarendon Press, 1897.

1900. Idem. Vol. iii. William and Norgate, 1900.

By the death of John Cameron at the advanced age of 88, Liverpool has lost a much revered and popular physician, who joined this College as Member in 1859, and was elected Fellow in 1873. Dr. Cameron was born at Reigate, and spent much of his early life and school days in the Pyrenees. He studied medicine at Dublin and Glasgow, and took the Licence of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1839, and the M.D. of Glasgow in 1843. Having thus extended his education over Great Britain and Ireland, he devoted its results to Liverpool, where he arrived in 1845, and was soon occupied with the terrible outbreak of typhus fever in 1847, which spread especially amongst the Irish immigrants driven to Liverpool by the Potato Famine of 1845, and which is said to have caused a mortality of 15,000. From this time he was one of the leading physicians at Liverpool, and was Physician to the Royal Southern Hospital from 1848 until his resignation and appointment as Consulting Physician in 1900. Lecturer on "Medical Jurisprudence" and, later on, the "Principles of Medicine," at the Royal Infirmary, and for more than 60 years a Member of the Liverpool Medical Institution. A great gathering assembled to congratulate him on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of his association with that Institution. Dr. Cameron was a man of tall, thin physique, of excitable Highland temperament, but with a reputation of the highest probity and honour in every relation of life, and punctilious in his professional relationship with his brethren. Although a shrewd clinical observer whose opinion was much valued, he has left no written records of his experiences.

He died unmarried on August 20th, 1906.

Thomas Harris, M.D., London, a well-known Manchester physician, who died in early life, was the son of a gentleman farmer and Mary Tyrrell, his wife. He was born at Brewood, in Staffordshire. His student life was spent at the Manchester School of Medicine, where he gained nearly all the prizes of his time, and at Wurzburg. He took the M.B. of London with first-class honours in Physiology in 1878, and the M.D. in 1883 with honours qualifying for the Gold Medal in Medicine. He became Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Member of this College in 1881, and he was elected a Fellow in 1893.

Whilst holding the office of Pathological Registrar to the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, he wrote his *Post-mortem Handbook*. He held the offices of Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest and Throat, and he was Lecturer on "Chest Diseases" at the University. He became President successively of the Medical and Pathological Societies at Manchester.

Dr. Harris was a clear, earnest and popular lecturer, and his opinion as a consultant, especially in chest diseases, was in great request. His method of clinical teaching, described by his nephew in a memorial notice in the Manchester Medical Gazette for October, 1906, seems to me so good that I will briefly allude to it. He would have the patient's bed moved to the middle of the ward, and chairs for the students arranged around it. He would ask the patient "what he complained. of?" and the answer would focus the clinical examination, which one of the students would be called upon to make under his direction as soon as the history and symptoms had been elicited. The class would then adjourn out of the patient's hearing, and each student would be asked for his diagnosis and the reason for it, the Physician finally giving his own opinion. The pathology, prognosis, and treatment would then be severally discussed. For a class of moderate size I cannot think of any method of teaching more admirable and more calculated to overcome that inertia and reticence of mind which are such impediments to clinical learning. His complete

knowledge of pathology rendered Dr. Harris's clinical teaching especially valuable.

His lectures on "Pathology and Diagnosis of Pulmonary Phthisis," 1887, and on "Pulsus Paradoxus" in 1889, were published in the *Lancet*. He also wrote a book on *Indurative Mediastino-Pericarditis*, his principal work.

Dr. Harris not infrequently attended the Meetings of the College, and his bright and cheery presence will be well remembered by many Fellows. He was a sportsman and a gardener, and a thoroughly good fellow in every relation of life. He married Isabella Maud, the third daughter of William Brockbank, of Manchester, who survives him with three daughters and a son.

He died at his country house at Oakley on September 8th, 1906, at the early age of 47, from an acute cerebral attack, attributed to fatigue and undue sun-exposure from a long September day's shooting. He was buried at the Friends' Burial Ground, Ashton-on-Mersey, having joined the Society of Friends shortly before his marriage.

GUSTAVE ISIDORE SCHORSTEIN, M.A. and M.D. Oxon., was a man of great force of character, a sound and good physician, whose loss to the Profession and to the Fellowship of this College at the early age of 40, is a real and deeply felt one. Of Austrian Jewish parentage, Schorstein was born in Paris, his parents soon after coming over to this country; he was educated at the City of London School, and promoted to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took a First Class in Honour Moderations, and a Second Class in the Final Honour Schools. After taking his Arts Degree in 1885, he remained for a year or two at Oxford, doing some tutorial work and also some more advanced work in Anatomy and Physiology, and graduated M.B. and B.Ch. in 1889. He became a Member of our College in 1891, and a Fellow in 1897, and took the M.D. of Oxford in 1904. He studied Medicine at the London Hospital, held two resident posts there and was appointed Assistant Physician in 1894, and full Physician in 1905. He was also Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at

Brompton, and had earlier been attached in a similar capacity to the City of London Hospital for Chest Diseases. He lectured on Pathology and Public Health at the London Medical School.

Schorstein was familiar with many tongues, he had a cultivated ear and taste for music and was an eloquent and lucid lecturer and conversationalist. Perhaps the quality which most endeared Schorstein to his fellow men and would most certainly have secured to him great success in his profession, was his natural gift (for perhaps it cannot be acquired) of being in sympathetic touch with those with whom he came into professional or social communication. Animals and children felt this sympathy: it permeated his relationship in hospital work and at social gatherings. This gift—rare in its higher manifestation—when combined with clinical knowledge and experience, produces the finest type of physician, and without at least a modicum of it our calling is not well chosen.

Schorstein was not married. He had been in failing health since an obscure septic illness ten years ago, which left him with albuminuria. A long holiday seemed almost completely to restore him, but in 1899, glycosuria developed; nevertheless, he continued doing a large amount of work connected with his two Hospitals, until 12 months ago he began to fail rapidly with amaurosis and multiple neuritis, causing great distress, which he bore with philosophical resignation. He died in his faith, and was buried in the cemetery of the West London Synagogue, Golder's Green, in the presence of many friends on November 20th, 1906.

EDMUND SYMES THOMPSON was the third son of the late Theophilus Thompson, F.R.S., a Fellow of this College, and one of the Founders of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. His mother was a daughter of N. Wathen, Esq., of Gloucester.

He was educated at St. Paul's School, King's College, and King's College Hospital. He graduated in Medicine with honours at the University of London, M.B. in 1859 and M.D. the following year. He became a Member of the College in 1862 and a Feliow in 1868. In 1863, at the early age of 26,

he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Brompton Hospital, and in 1865 he relinquished the post of Assistant Physician to King's College Hospital and devoted himself to the Brompton Hospital, where he became full Physician in 1871, and Consulting Physician in 1889. In 1867, he was appointed Gresham Lecturer on Medicine, an appointment which he held for 40 years until his death.

Dr. Symes Thompson held also many minor appointments to charitable institutions, and was much interested in, and associated with, missionary work.

He edited his father's lectures on "Pulmonary Consumption," and also reproduced another work on Influenza: an Historical Survey. He was President of the Balneological and Climatological Society, and wrote articles on Climatology, a subject in which he was much interested. He had been President of the Harveian Society of London and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was an authority on Life Assurance, having been for many years Medical Adviser to the Equity and Law Life Office.

Symes Thompson was of a religious bent of mind, he was reared in an atmosphere of religion and good works. When Provost of the Guild of St. Luke, he took a leading part in inaugurating the State Medical Service at St. Paul's on St. Luke's Day, or rather within the octave of that day, so as not to clash with our Harveian Festival. Of a restlessly active temperament, he was an indefatigable pedestrian, and was especially fond of excursions in Switzerland. A well informed man, and very apt in conversation, he excelled at social functions, but so restless was his mind in glancing from subject to subject—his reflex of association being ever hypersensitive it required a considerable degree of mental agility to keep pace with him. He was a most facile lecturer and could bring down the most abstruse medical problems to the interested intelligence of his Gresham audiences. I knew Symes Thompson fairly intimately as a colleague and a friend, and I never remember him to have attributed an evil motive or to have used a depreciatory word with regard to anyone. He was in truth an optimist in all things and in his regard of all men.

He enjoyed a large practice and was a good and sympathetic physician. Perhaps there are few physicians who have done more to help poor gentlefolk than he. Dr. Symes Thompson married, in 1872, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. H. S. Watkins, Vicar of Potters Bar, who survives him. There were four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Dr. Harry E. Symes Thompson, is a Member of this College; the second, the Rev. F. Symes Thompson, is working in South Africa under the Bishop of Grahamstown; the third, Captain Howard Symes Thompson, is in the Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant Cholmeley Symes Thompson, in the 1st Grenadiers. A daughter is married to Dr. Lewis, a Licentiate of this College.

He died from cerebral hæmorrhage on November 24th, 1906, in his 69th year. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Page Roberts, in Vere Street Church, and was attended by many Fellows of this College. The burial was at Finmere Church, Bucks, near his country house.

ARTHUR ERNEST SANSOM, M.D., of London, was a very familiar figure at the College, of which he was made Fellow in 1878, and had held the office of Examiner for 7 years between 1889 and 1899, and Councillor for three years from 1897. He had retired from active practice owing to ill-health, and spent the last two or three years of his life at Hampstead and at Bournemouth, where he died on March 10th, in his 69th year.

Dr. Sansom was born at Corsham, Wiltshire: his father, a gentleman farmer, his mother, the descendant of a well-known divine, Dr. Isaac Barrow. He was educated at Queenwood College, Stockbridge, and by private tuition until, at the age of 16, he entered as Warneford Scholar, at King's College, and completed there his student's career whilst yet too young to take his diploma. He went to Paris and studied under Piorry, and returned to take his diplomas of M.R.C.S. and Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, in 1859. He, the same year, took the M.B. of London, and the M.D. in 1866, and the Membership of this College (1867). He became a Fellow of King's College in 1887.

Dr. Sansom held the post of Physician to the London

Hospital, the North-Eastern Hospital, and the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. His earliest writings were on Chloroform (1865), and Anæsthetics in Obstetric Practice (1869), and he was, perhaps, the earliest physician in London to recognise the application of Pasteur's researches on Fermentation to Medicine, and to advocate the antiseptic methods of treatment deducible from them.\*

His chief published work, however, was in connection with the Diseases of the Heart, on which he was a recognised authority. He delivered the Lettsomian Lectures† to the Medical Society on this subject, and wrote an important work on "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta."

Dr. Sansom was a very cultivated physician, and possessed an earnestness and sincerity of character which gained for him the respect and esteem of all his Fellows. He had a very logical order of mind, which sometimes gave a somewhat laboured and pedantic character to his speeches, which caused some good-natured amusement to his friends. He was very exact and painstaking in eliciting physical signs, and particularly in percussing out the position of the heart. He was also an adept with the sphygmograph and cardiograph.

Dr. Sansom married the daughter of Mr. Henry Weaver, of Devizes, who survives him, and had six children. One of his sons is in the Medical Profession, and one a Dental Surgeon. He held high rank in the Brotherhood of Freemasons.

# Congresses—International and Home.

The College has, by invitation, sent Delegates to various Congresses and functions in the past year.

- (1) To the 50th Anniversary of Melbourne University, Dr. Balls Headley, the senior Fellow in Melbourne.
- (2) Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Bristol, July 9th to 14th. Sir George Hare Philipson, of

<sup>\*</sup> Paper read before the Medical Society, "The Antiseptic System."

<sup>† &</sup>quot;On the Treatment of some of the Forms of Valvular Disease of the Heart." He also published articles in Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, Allbutt's System, The Twentieth Century of Medicine, and many others.

- Newcastle, and Dr. Handfield, of Nottingham, were delegated.
- (3) International Congress of Medicine at Lisbon. Sir Dyce Duckworth was appointed, on the nomination of the College, to represent His Majesty's Government at the Congress.
- (4) Quatercentenary of the University of Aberdeen, September 24th, 1906, on which occasion the King was present and opened the new University Building. Your President attended and presented an address of congratulation from the College to the University of Aberdeen. The honour of the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University on the occasion.

## Communications with Departments of State.

Privy Council. Lunacy.—At a Meeting of the College on May 10th, 1906, Dr. Mercier moved a resolution that, "In the opinion of this College the number of Commissioners in Lunacy is inadequate, and ought to be increased forthwith; and this opinion should be communicated to the Lord Chancellor and the Government." The motion was seconded by Dr. Percy Smith, and after some discussion the first part of the motion was accepted. To the second part an amendment was proposed by Dr. Norman Moore and accepted by Dr. Mercier and carried, "That a Committee be appointed to consider and report to the next Comitia on the best way of approaching the Government on the subject and on the statement which should be submitted." The President, at the request of the College, nominated Dr. Payne, Dr. Sidney Coupland, Dr. N. Moore, Dr. Savage, the Right Hon. Sir Walter Foster, M.P., Dr. Percy Smith, Dr. Mercier, with himself, to form the Committee. The Committee held two Meetings and reported to the College on July 26th. I. "That the increase in the number of insane patients is such that the Committee have reason to think that some reorganisation and augmentation of the authority dealing with lunacy is urgently needed." II. "That the President be authorised and requested to take such steps as may seem to

him appropriate to bring the opinion of the Committee to the notice of the Lord Chancellor."

In answer to a letter from the President representing the urgent need of a small provisional increase of the Commissioners, pending more comprehensive legislation, the Lord Chancellor had expressed concurrence in the view of the College, but feared that there was no way of remedy except by legislation. The question was subsequently embodied in the reference to the Royal Commission on the Feeble Minded, the report of which has not yet been issued.

India Office. Plague.—It will be remembered that in 1905 a standing Committee was appointed on Plague, an epidemic of which was then raging in the northern provinces of India. Mr. St. John Brodrick, then Secretary of State, was approached by a deputation consisting of the Members of the Committee.\* At a Meeting of the Committee in July, 1906, a remarkable decline in the Plague mortality was reported, but at a later Meeting in November a report was received from one of its members, Dr. Simpson, of a visit which he had paid to Poona, where he had found a severe outbreak of Plague, with very inadequate measures for its control. The report was forwarded to Mr. Morley, the Secretary of State, and met with a courteous reply, and the College is awaiting a promised further communication.

Royal Commission on Vivisection.—The College did not see its way, in response to an invitation from the Physiological Society on June 28th, 1906, to appoint representatives upon a Committee to watch proceedings in connection with the appointment of a Royal Commission on Vivisection. It was felt that the College would probably be duly represented on the Commission.

At a later Meeting of the College (October 20th), your President was able to state that Sir William Church had been appointed a Member of the Royal Commission, and that it had been decided to invite the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England, Scotland, and Ireland to send represen-

<sup>\*</sup> See last Presidential Address, 1906 p. 8

tatives to give evidence before them. The President and Dr. Taylor were requested by the College, on the motion of Dr. Ferrier, seconded by the Senior Censor, to represent the College on this occasion. Your President and Dr. Taylor accordingly drew up the following Memorandum of the evidence they were prepared to give, and appeared before the Commission on March 4th.

#### MEMORANDUM.

- On the Necessity of Continuing the Practice of Experiments upon Living Animals, for the Advance of Medical Knowledge in the Causation, Pathology, Prevention, and Treatment of Disease in Man and Animals.
- (1) The Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; the demonstration of the lacteal and lymphatic systems of vessels; the demonstration of sensory and motor nerve roots and fibres, and the discovery and application of anæsthetics, are fundamental results of experimental inquiry which dominate knowledge and practice in Medicine for all time. Their importance and the means by which they were ascertained are fully admitted in the Report of the last Royal Commission (1876), and we only now draw attention to them because of their intimate and essential connection with every subsequent phase of progress in Medical Science. It is true that, in the case of anæsthetics, the animal chosen, in the first instance, for experiment, was man himself, but in further experiments the lower. animals have been largely used, and exclusively so in regard tosubsequent discoveries of general and local anæsthetics and soporifies (c.q., nitrous oxide gas, cocaine, chloral).
- (2) The Science of Bacteriology, which has arisen since the date of the last Royal Commission on Vivisection, has been indeed fruitful, directly and indirectly, in the saving of human and animal life and the mitigation of human and animal suffering. The bacterial origin of tubercle, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, septicæmia, pyæmia, typhoid, malaria, influenza, tetanus, pneumonia, plague, and other diseases has been demonstrated within this period.

- (3) Each discovery has involved the infinite labour of (a) seeking for the microbe in the blood or discharges of the patient; (b) cultivating it in appropriate media outside the body; (c) reproducing the disease in animals by injections of the pure culture; (d) recovering again the identical microbe from their tissues.
- (4) The antiseptic methods first adopted in Surgery by Professor, now Lord, Lister, which have saved many hundred thousand lives throughout the civilised world, and which have lessened human and animal suffering by many millions of hours, were based upon the application of Pasteur's researches in fermentation, and verified and developed through experiments upon living animals.
- (5) This antiseptic system dominates the treatment of a great and an increasing number of internal and external (medical) diseases as well as all injuries and surgical wounds.
- (6) The recognition of the exact bacterial nature of the specific fevers has resulted in more precise and efficient measures for their prevention; and it has been found that by inoculating animals with these poison-microbes, immunity can be established in them; and the serum taken from such immunised animals has proved curative or preventive of some of the corresponding diseases when occurring in the human subject.
- (7) Thus Behring's anti-diphtheritic serum has reduced the mortality of the most dreaded and fatal disease of our time (diphtheria) from 29 per cent. to 8 per cent. of the cases. The preparation of this serum is from the horse, and its testing and standardisation are effected by the inoculation of guinea-pigs. The sum of pain produced in a thousand of these animals is as nothing compared with the sufferings of one case of fatal diphtheria. For it may be generally stated that the vast majority of experiments concerned with the ætiology of specific diseases and their treatment by antitoxins and sera consist of inoculations which are almost painless, and are therefore authorised by the Act under Certificate A.

The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for many years undertook the preparation and standardisation in their laboratories of the diphtheria antitoxins used for the Asylum Board Institutions of the metropolis, and dispensed to the public by many of the great London chemists. They have relinquished this duty, since the process has become so definite and safe in other hands that the security of the public has been assured.

- (8) Similar but less striking and less well-known instances of preventive and curative treatment might be given with regard to tetanus, plague, snake poison, enteric fever; and the list is yearly being added to by the constant labours of bacteriologists.
- (9) An enormous amount of animal life and suffering has been saved by the use of antitoxins in anthrax and swine fever, and in other diseases of similarly specific nature affecting the lower animals.
- (10) The safe and profitable use of drugs can only be secured by a thorough knowledge of their physiological properties, and this can only be acquired by experiments upon living animals (digitalis, supra-renal extract, chloral, and others).
- (11) The pathology of cretinism, the nature and treatment of myxœdema; the recognition of the value in the human economy of secretions absorbed from ductless and other glands, and the use of their active principles in practical medicine are further most important additions to the resources of the physician in the treatment of patients, which have been made mainly through experiments in the laboratory within recent times.
- (12) We would remark that, from our large experience of abdominal sections and other severe operations in the human subject, we are convinced that, with the antiseptic and anæsthetic methods of the present day, which render such operations possible and painless, the sufferings after the operation and during the process of recovery are quite trivial. And this remark applies with at least equal force to similar operations on animals. It has, moreover, been repeatedly observed in the human subject, in cases where internal cavities such as the bladder, the gall-bladder, the pleura, the stomach, have

been left with fistulous openings for the use of injections or the escape of discharges, that such cavities are but little sensitive. In the classical case of Alexis St. Martin, who, from a gunshot injury, had his stomach permanently laid open, repeated experimental use of varying food, drugs, and foreign bodies were made without suffering or impairment of his general well being. Such operations upon animals for purposes of research are not very numerous, and are of far-reaching importance in elucidating the functions of organs, in guiding the proceedings of operative surgery and increasing the accuracy of medical diagnosis.

- (13) We are of opinion that experiments provided for under Certificate C are necessary for the demonstration to students of the fundamental principles of physiology in its application to practical medicine.
- (14) We would, in conclusion, say, on the part of the whole medical profession, that we have no less regard and sympathy for suffering animals than others, nor any less urgent desire to spare them so far as is compatible with the larger claims of humanity. We are, however, from the nature of our calling, impressed in greater degree than others by daily witnessing the sufferings of our own kind from disease; and we claim for these human sufferers as great or greater sympathy. We are, indeed, of opinion that even painful investigations amongst the lower animals are thus completely justified.

We would point out that whilst the pain inflicted on animals under experiment has been greatly exaggerated, the amount of life saved and suffering spared, even to them, through knowledge gained by experiment, has more than compensated for that sacrifice.

R. Douglas Powell. Frederick Taylor.

Anthropological Institute.—It was not considered by the College desirable to accept the invitation of the Anthropological Institute on June 28th, to take part in a deputation to the Prime Minister to urge upon him the institution of a National Anthropometric Survey, as recommended by the

Inter-departmental Committee on Physical Degeneration. This decision, to courteously decline the invitation, was arrived at in view of the fact that the College had already, two years previously, in reply to an application from the Privy Council for their opinion, reported in favour of instituting a National survey.\*

## General Medical Council—Committee of Management.

Reports from a Committee of the General Medical Council, forwarded for the information of the College, and of a College Committee on the same subject, viz., on the curriculum in Midwifery and Diseases of Women, have been simultaneously before the College in the past few months; and in a Report from the Committee of Management, to which the Report of the College was referred, authority was asked to ascertain the views of the Medical Schools as to the practicability of its recommendation. Further mention of the subject may, therefore, be deferred.

Dr. Norman Moore was, on May 10th, re-elected to represent the College upon the General Medical Council for a further period of five years.

On June 28th, Dr. Theodore Dyke Acland was appointed the first assessor to the Examinations of the Egyptian School of Medicine, to be held in December last.

On the recommendation of the Committee of Management, the College, on December 13th, 1906, adopted Regulations respecting the appointment and duties of the Assessors of the Royal Colleges at the Examinations of the London School of Tropical Medicine for certificates of proficiency.

# College Committees.

Bye-Laws.—The Committee appointed October 26th, 1905, to revise the Bye-laws and Regulations of the College, the last Edition (1892) being out of print, presented their Report on April 9th, 1906, which was adopted, and the Bye-laws and Regulations were finally enacted on May 10th, 1906, but the

<sup>\*</sup> See Presidential Address by Sir William Church, 1905, p. 28.

printing has been delayed pending the final report on the Midwifery Curriculum.

## Nomenclature of Diseases.

The Decennial Revision (1906) of the Nomenclature of Diseases has been completed, and on July 26th, at a Meeting of the College, the Chairman, Dr. Pye-Smith, expressed his acknowledgment of the assistance given by the Representatives of the Government Departments, and by many professional and scientific men, not Fellows or Members of the College, in the preparation of the work, and particularly to Dr. Ormerod, the Secretary of the Committee and Editor.

The thanks of the College were most cordially accorded to Dr. Pye-Smith and to Dr. Ormerod, and an honorarium was awarded to Dr. Ormerod of two hundred guineas for his services. The services of the other Members of the Committee, not Fellows or Members of the College, were also gratefully acknowledged, and an honorarium of ten guineas each was granted to the revisers of the Latin and French portion of the nomenclature who were not Fellows or Members, and a special vote of thanks to Dr. Bertram Abrahams, who is a Fellow of the College, for his valuable services in relation to the German portion.

## Finance.

I have some difficulty in representing to you the financial position of the College at the present time. As regards the College's proper affairs and business, it is satisfactory, and it has been so in recent years. There was a balance of £1,102, shown in the Balance Sheet at the end of the financial year in October, but there has been no sufficient margin for investment since the last Financial Report.

On the other hand, the conjoint financial position of the Royal Colleges becomes less and less satisfactory.

In the first place, there has been a decrease of £674 in fees owing to a decrease in the number of entries for the Licentiate examination. This decrease was more or less anticipated, and

has been going on for some years, and has, it may be hoped, now about reached its limit. Thus in 1888 to 1891, with an entry of 946 candidates, the united gross annual income of the Royal Colleges reached £34,000, but during the last five years the entries have averaged 587 and the joint gross income has diminished to £22,000. The main reason for this diminution is a diminution of students entering the profession. No doubt an increase of Universities in the Kingdom, with a continued disappointment in regard to the hoped for facilities for enabling London students to obtain as easily as elsewhere an M.D. degree, is a further peril to our examinations; but it does not appear to have been a factor in the diminution here referred to, for, throughout, the Colleges appear to have received at the final examination the same proportion of fees from those registered as medical students as before. Expenses, except in the item of examiners' fees, have increased from an increase of Rates, Taxes, and Insurance and extraordinary expenditure on repairs, and the general result is that the net income divisible between the two Colleges has diminished from £9,303 in 1902 to £6,356 in 1906.

In the heyday of their wealth, the Royal Colleges launched an enterprise of benevolent ambition—the Embankment Buildings—to accommodate their examination requirements, and beyond that to furnish laboratories for research work free of expense and for controlling and standardising vaccines and antitoxin remedies. This involved large capital outlay, and a ground rental beyond their ordinary requirements. In the course of years, the main reasons for the extra accommodation required for research and standardisation laboratories have lapsed with the development of other suitable institutions, and the Colleges, with their diminished income, have become no longer able to continue to endow research work. The extra rooms, although hitherto let at a remunerative rental—thanks to the business talents and devotion of their Secretary, Mr. Hallett--remain, therefore, a somewhat anxious and hazardous burden on their hands, and one quite outside the scope of their normal concerns. After much and anxious consideration by several committees of the two Colleges of all the details which I have thus endeavoured to summarise, it has been decided, if possible, to find more suitable premises for the more exclusive purposes of the Colleges. It must be admitted that the Colleges have at least expended their resources for a noble purpose—the public welfare, by securing public confidence, at a somewhat critical time, in one of the most important methods of modern times of saving life and mitigating suffering, and by encouragement of research work for the advance of Medical Science—so that when they retire from the position, it will be not without honour.

There is one remark, however, that I should like to be permitted to make whilst on this subject of finance. I think a greatopportunity has been missed for achieving what should be one of the most worthy objects of this College, and that is to unite in closer bonds of good feeling all the holders of College Diplomas. We examine our Members and Licentiates and let them go, and seldom afterwards do we show any consciousness of their existence, save in the annual selection for the Fellowship or in the rare event of some misdeed on the part of one of their number calling for inquiry or censure. I take it that it would be at least a worthy function of this College to show some hospitable recognition of our Diplomates, and to give them an occasional opportunity to view the College and the treasures we possess. Unfortunately, we have not the necessary funds beyond those required for the primary duties of the College. am not unhopeful, however, that the time may come when a separate fund may be earmarked for this purpose, a purpose which Harvey had much at heart and deemed worthy of his Burmarsh bequest. It is to be hoped that many more names may yet be recorded in future Harveian orations amongst the benefactors of the College, and that some of them may be connected with this especial object. Other powerful bodies have arisen since this College was founded, and especially in the last century, and it is well that the College should have the sympathy and support of its whole constituency—which includes the bulk of the medical profession—in the maintenance of its prestige, which, I believe, was never higher than at the present time.

## Mr. Hallett's Statement of the Financial Outlook.

- 1. The income of the Conjoint Board from examination fees has declined steadily from £30,700 in 1891, to £22,300 in 1905, a difference of over £8,000 per annum, in spite of an increase of five guineas in the fee for the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians.
- 2. The estimated average income of the Board from examination fees for the next five years is £18,000, *i.e.*, the income will decline from £22,000 to about £16,000.
- 3. It is anticipated that the income will improve from this last-named figure, but it is not probable that it will approach anything like the income of 15 years ago.
- 4. The receipts from letting of rooms has increased from £1,166 in 1891, to £3,250 in 1905.
- 5. The balance of receipt over all expenses has varied between £5,400 and £9,300 during the last 15 years, after including the receipts from hire of rooms.
- 6. The receipts for hire of rooms cannot be maintained, and certainly not increased, without very considerable expenditure on alterations, and even if this expenditure be authorised, the increased rental from lettings must always be an uncertain receipt.
- 7. The Royal Colleges are now paying, annually, £4,530 for ground rent, rates, taxes, and insurance, on a building which is half as large again as is required for examination purposes, and if half this sum is allocated to the examinations, there remains the sum of £2,265, which represents an entirely unnecessary payment now that the laboratories are no longer of use.
- 8. The rates and taxes are an increasing burden and on such a large building the total amounts to a very considerable sum £2,319, whilst the repairs, fuel and light and general upkeep, are together out of all proportion to the actual necessities of the examinations.
- 9. It is estimated that if a fair amount can be obtained by the sale of the Examination Hall, a smaller building, suitable for the examinations, can be erected elsewhere, not only at a very

considerable saving to the Royal Colleges in annual expenses, but will enable each College to claim a return of a capital sum which should not be less than £10,000, and may be as much as £15,000.

- 10. It has been supposed that the present Examination Hall could be made a remunerative investment by letting off larger portions of the building, but it is doubtful, owing to the wasteful planning of the staircases, corridors, and rooms, whether, even under the best conditions, a sufficient income could be obtained in this way to render the annual expenditure of the Colleges at all in proportion to the necessities of the examinations and, as has already been pointed out, it would be necessary for the Royal Colleges to expend further capital and to materially reduce the accommodation for examinations in order to obtain an improved income from lettings.
- 11. The main point to be determined is the wisdom of continuing to hold a large block of buildings far in excess of the requirements, in which the capital of the two Royal Colleges is locked up at a most unremunerative rate of interest.

## Proceedings of Censors' Board.

With the very large section of the profession with which the College is concerned, it may be congratulated on the very small number of cases of professional misconduct with which it has to deal.

An appeal for reinstatement, in the case of a former Licentiate whose licence was withdrawn by the College in January, 1905, has been, on the recommendation of the Censors' Board, granted, and the licence restored to him. In the course of the College year one licence has been withdrawn, on the grounds of adultery with a married woman, proved in Court of Law, and found by the Censors' Board to have been committed whilst in professional relationship with the woman as her medical attendant.

Having recorded the various matters of interest which occurred in the past year, and having in doing so, I fear, too

heavily taxed your time and patience, I must conclude by expressing my grateful sense of the kindness and courteous consideration of the Fellows, which has rendered my task of presiding over this College so easy and pleasant. My especial acknowledgments are due to the Members of the Censors' Board and of the Council of the College, and to the Treasurer, Registrar, and the other officers of the College. To the logical mind and untiring industry and watchfulness of the Registrar, the College is indeed indebted for the orderly and successful conduct of its business. This is also a fitting time to recognise, on my own part and on that of the College, the very important and often very arduous labours of the many committees appointed from time to time, and particularly of the Committee of Management, presided over by Dr. Frederick Taylor.

# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 13TH, 1908.

BY

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,

HON. M.D. DUBLIN; LL.D. ABERD.; D.SC. OXON; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

PRESIDENT.



HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

1908.



#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 13TH, 1908.

I MUST ask the indulgence of the Fellows while I make my annual statement with regard to the affairs of the College.

The number of Fellows on the College Roll in January of the present year was 333; of Members, 466; and of Licentiates, 10,976, four of the latter being of the old order of "extra urbem" Licentiates, an increase of 3 Fellows, 13 Members, and 37 Licentiates.

We have lost by death 11 Fellows, 9 Members, and 75 Licentiates. One Licentiate has been deprived of his Licence, and to one his Licence has been restored.

# Royal Honours and Distinctions.

I have to offer the congratulations of the College to William Henry Allehin, M.D., Consulting Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and a distinguished Fellow, who has devoted loyal service to the College, upon whom, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, November 9th, 1907, the King was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood; and also to Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic at the University of Cambridge, and a Member of the Censors' Board, upon whom His Majesty, on the same occasion, conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

# Medals and Scholarships.

The Baly Medal for special distinction in the Science of Physiology was awarded by the President and Council to Ernest Henry Starling, M.D., F.R.S., a Fellow of the College, Jodrell Professor of Physiology, University College, London, and was handed to him by the President on the occasion of the Harveian Oration on St. Luke's Day.

The Jenks Memorial Scholarship was awarded to William Henry Price Saunders, late a student of Epsom College, the 15th Scholar of that College on the Foundation.

The Murchison Scholarship was awarded by the University of Edinburgh to James Sutherland Edwards, M.B. Edin.

#### The Harveian Oration and Lectures.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on St. Luke's Day by Frederick Taylor, M.D., Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital. Dr. Taylor took for his text "The Need of Research in Medicine," and insisted upon the necessity of testing vital operations in action as well as observing the potential conditions under which they take place or undergo modification. thus upheld the following of Harvey's injunction "to search and study out the secrets of nature by way of experiment," and that the necessity of doing so should be accepted by the public that they may not hinder those who are well qualified to undertake the duty and responsibility for the good of humanity. Dr. Taylor illustrated his contention by a wide survey of the advances of modern Medicine in the recognition and prevention of disease. The Orator concluded his eloquent Address with the Harveian exhortation to the Fellows to love one another and to act in unison for the dignity of Medicine and the advance of Science, and he alluded to those who had been benefactors to the College in past and recent years.

The Oliver Sharpey Lectures were delivered by Professor W. D. Halliburton, M.D., on April 29th and 30th, 1907, on "New Facts in Relation to the Processes of Nervous Degeneration and Regeneration." Dr. Halliburton described, as the result of degeneration of the neurons consequent upon destructive cerebral lesions, the appearance in the cerebro-spinal fluid of a chemical product of neurolytic origin—choline—which, when absorbed into the general circulation, has the property of reducing arterial pressure. In association with Dr. Mott he had come to the conclusion expressed in his second lecture that regeneration in a divided nerve only proceeded from the centre towards the peripheral end.

Professor Schäfer delivered, on April 7th and 9th, the Oliver Sharpey Lectures, which have occurred for a second time in the present year, choosing for his subject "The Present Condition of our Knowledge regarding the Functions of the Supra-Renal Capsules." Professor Schäfer commenced with a brief but eloquent reminiscence of the great pioneer of modern physiology, Professor Sharpey, who had first inspired him with a zeal for the pursuit of that science. He then gave a very interesting account of the very considerable knowledge of the physiological action and therapeutic uses of the medullary portion of the capsules, all which knowledge had been gathered since the time of Sharpey. Professor Schäfer further discussed the function of the cortical portion of the gland respecting which, although much work had been done, no positive knowledge had yet been arrived at.

The Croonian Lectures were given in June last by Professor W. J. R. Simpson, M.D., on "Plague." Professor Simpson dwelt upon the great value of Haffkine's method of inoculation against plague, both as protective during an epidemic and as greatly influencing the case mortality.

In the Bradshaw Lecture delivered on November 5th, 1907, Sir James Barr dealt with the subject of "The Pleura: Pleural Effusion and its Treatment," discussing some important points in the physics of the respiratory function, and advocating the replacement of fluid effusions by sterilised air.

The Fitz-Patrick Lectures were given on December 3rd and 5th by Dr. Leonard Guthrie, in place of Dr. Pye Smith, who was unfortunately prevented from delivering them. The College is greatly indebted to Dr. Guthrie for his able and interesting "Contributions from History and Literature to the Study of Precocity in Children," which, though prepared at such short notice, was distinguished by learning and research.

The Milroy Lectures were given by Dr. J. W. H. Eyre, in March of the present year, on "Septicæmia melitensis" (Malta or Mediterranean Fever), in which, after fully discussing the disease, he drew attention to its still maintained prevalence amongst the native population, a prevalence entirely due to the

milk obtained from infected goats. He expressed the hope that the sanitary authorities would soon be empowered to take the measures necessary to exterminate a disease, the source of which had been so fully ascertained.

In his Goulstonian Lectures, Dr. H. S. French dealt with "The Influence of Pregnancy on Certain Medical Diseases and the Influence of Certain Medical Diseases on Pregnancy," and contributed to our knowledge of Pyelo-nephritis as a disease of pregnancy due to the retention of the *Bacillus coli* in the renal tissues, and of some other diseases with which pregnancy may be complicated.

Sir James Sawyer delivered the Lumleian Lectures on "Diseases and Disorders of the Heart," and eloquently described some of the fundamental considerations which govern the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

# Gifts to the College—Library and Library Committee.

The College has again in the past year been enriched by some valuable gifts. It may, perhaps, be remembered that in my Address last year I reflected upon our inability to afford as frequently as we would desire hospitality to our Members and Licentiates with the view of keeping them in nearer and more cordial relations with the College. The hope then expressed that at some future time the College might have some fund in hand for this purpose has met with a generous response from one of our senior Fellows, Dr. Coates, of Bath, from whom in January last I received a letter enclosing a cheque for £1,000, with the suggestion that I might use it at my discretion to this end. The generous gift of Dr. Coates was most gratefully received by the College, and I have his hearty approval that the sum should be invested as a nucleus of a fund to be earmarked for entertainment purposes.

An autotype copy of the portrait of James Atkinson (1759–1839) the author of a Medical Bibliography, was presented to the College by Dr. James Ramsay, of York, in July, 1907.

On May 9th, 1907, the College received from the Semmelweis Memorial Committee of Budapest a small plaque in

bronze, of the statue recently erected in memory of Dr. Semmelweis in that city.

On the occasion of the Harveian Oration in 1906 some interesting documents relating to Harvey were shown which had been discovered in an old box in the MS. cupboard of the College. They are Royal Warrants for pensions and other purposes from Charles I to William Harvey, and some of them have the Great Seal attached. These documents have been mounted, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Madan, Sublibrarian of the Bodleian, on a plan suggested by Professor Osler, the Harveian Orator of the day, who has generously defrayed the expense as a contribution to the memory of Harvey.

Many interesting books have been presented to the Library. Dr. A. Morison has given a MS. volume of Reports in Cases of Insanity, written about 1828 by his grandfather, Sir Alexander Morison, Fellow of the College and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums. Dr. Handford has given a MS. Report of William Hunter's Lectures on Anatomy, and Dr. Liveing, Registrar, has presented the Biographical History of Caius College, Cambridge, containing notices of many Fellows of the College. Seventeen books, selected by the Harveian Librarian, have been presented by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. Osler, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Hood, Mr. Fleming, and others have also given interesting old books. The Library has also acquired, by the gift of the Harveian Librarian, Dr. Payne, a collection of Medico-legal tracts in 41 volumes, the greater part from the library of the late Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor.

Several valuable books have been purchased, the most notable being *Fucshius*, de *Historia Stirpium*, 8vo, 1551, which has on the title page the autograph signature of Harvey, and by whom some of the marginal notes were probably written.

Several new works on Plague and on Tropical Diseases have been added to the Library.

At the meeting of the College on the 30th of January, 1908, the Harveian Librarian gave notice that, at the next meeting of the College, he would move "That a commencement be made

with the work of preparing a new printed catalogue of the College Library," and at a later meeting of the College it was agreed to put the work in hand.

## Anniversaries and Congresses.

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Lord Lister's birth (April 5th), the College resolved to offer him their congratulations in a brief Address. The Address summed up in a few appropriate words the influence of Lord Lister's life work on the progress of Medicine and Surgery, referring especially to his researches in antiseptic methods as being the means of saving many lives, of mitigating suffering, of promoting the advance of Medical and Surgical Science, and, lastly, of affording an example of brilliant, patient, and persevering investigation. It was presented by the President and gratefully acknowledged by Lord Lister.

On May 9th, in response to an invitation received from the Geological Society, Dr. Michael Grabham, of Madeira, was, on the nomination of the President, approved as a Representative of the College at the Centenary Commemoration to be held in September, 1907. Our distinguished and versatile Fellow contributed much to the interest of the Commemoration, and at a later meeting the College received the thanks of the Society, and a presentation copy of its history from the President and Council.

Second International Congress on School Hygiene.—At the meeting of the College on October 31st, 1907, the Report of Sir William Church and Dr. Heron, the Representatives of the College at the Congress, was received, in which they expressed the opinion: "That in view of the great and growing importance of these two subjects, the College would do well if it were to appoint a small standing committee to bring the College into closer touch with the Medical Officers of Health and the Medical Officers of the Educational Authorities throughout the Kingdom." At a subsequent meeting of the College a committee was appointed consisting of Sir W. Church, Dr. Heron, Sir L. Brunton, and Dr. Abrahams,

whose business would be "to keep the College informed of the arrangements and methods of teaching elementary Hygiene in Training Colleges and Schools, of the working of the Act, of the position of the Medical Officers employed under it, and of any alterations which may be proposed by the Government or others in the education or inspection of children or in the administration of the Act." The Royal College of Surgeons having appointed a similar committee, it was agreed at a meeting of the College on March 20th that it would be desirable and convenient that the two committees should be associated in their working.

# Communications with Departments of State.

India Office: Plague.—In October last a communication was received from the Secretary of State, forwarding copies of Reports by the Indian Governments, presented to Parliament in July, on the suggestions of the College with regard to plague measures in India, made to Mr. Brodrick in 1905; and also a copy of a Despatch by Mr. Morley to the Government of India, of July 26th, on the same subject. These were referred to the Standing Committee on Plague, and regarded by them as very satisfactory.

Home Office: London Ambulance Service.—At the meeting of the College on January 30th, 1908, Sir William Church reported orally the evidence he had given at the request of the College before a committee of the Home Office on the Ambulance Service for London, and referred particularly to the value of Motor Ambulances as affording a considerable saving of time in bringing cases under treatment.

Board of Trade: Beri Beri.—On January 17th, 1908, a communication was received from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade enclosing a letter from the Governor of St. Helena to Lord Elgin, forwarding a report from Dr. W. J. Arnold, the Colonial Surgeon, on the necessity for issuing further instructions respecting the treatment of Beri Beri on board ships, and asking the views of the College thereon.

A committee consisting of the President, Sir W. Church, Dr. Payne, Sir. P. Manson, and Dr. R. T. Hewlett, reported

recommending a revision of the Handbook now issued to Marine Officers, pointing out that a Research centre, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, now exists at Kwala Lumpur for the study of Beri Beri, and suggesting that it might be well to await the Report of that enquiry before taking further steps.

General Medical Council—Committee of Management.

The Committee of Management of the two Colleges in their Report dated March 18th, 1907, made recommendations: (1) For reducing the number of Examinerships in Anatomy and Physiology for the second examination; (2) For some relaxation of the rule requiring candidates to pass in Chemistry and Physics together; (3) For some relaxation of the rule that the study of Anatomy should not be recognised until after the first examination in Chemistry, Biology, and Physics has been passed; and (4) For the recognition of Science Schools; all of which were finally adopted by the Colleges.

A considerable discussion took place in the College upon Reports of the Committee of Management on the recommendations of the College Committee on the subject of the teaching of Midwifery, and upon the almost simultaneous report and recommendations of a Committee of the General Medical Council upon the same subject, which the Royal Colleges were invited to consider.

The Reports dealt mainly with the question of providing increased opportunities for the practical instruction of students in Midwifery and Gynæcology, and the principal recommendations in this respect were adopted and sent to the General Medical Council in reply to their communication. The discussion, however, turned largely on a recommendation for increasing the interval between the second and final examinations, so as to allow a longer time for instruction in the final subjects, including Midwifery, and a considerable weight of opinion was expressed in favour of reserving at least two and a-half years for these subjects, and that this should be secured without extending the length of the present curriculum. No final conclusion was arrived at, and the subject will doubtless

come before the College again after there has been full opportunity for considering some very important Reports expected from the Education Committee of the General Medical Council.

# Revision of the British Pharmacopæia.

On the invitation of the General Medical Council the College, on January 13th, appointed the following Fellows to assist the Council in the revision of the *British Pharmacopæia*: Dr. Frederick Taylor, Chairman; Dr. Mitchell Bruce; Dr. Tirard; Dr. Hale White; Dr. Calvert; Dr. H. A. Caley, Secretary. The Treasurer's name was subsequently added.

# Medical Service of the Territorial Army.

On October 19th, 1897, the President received a letter from the Director-General of the Army Medical Department asking his co-operation with regard to his project for the Medical Service of the proposed Territorial Army. After communicating with the President of the College of Surgeons, to whom Sir Alfred Keogh had also written, the President placed the College Library at the disposal of Sir Alfred for the meeting he desired to hold in London. A large meeting was held on November 12th, which was attended by the Secretary of State for War, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and many Fellows and others especially interested in the matter. The meeting was addressed by the Director-General and the two following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- (1) That the meeting having heard with great interest the proposal for the formation of a Territorial Medical Service, sympathises with the objects in view, approves of the proposal and pledges itself to support the scheme.
- (2) That the President of the Royal College of Physicians and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons be jointly requested to form a small Committee to consider and inform the Director-General, Army Medical Service, how the proposal for the Territorial Medical Service can be best carried into effect.

Mr. Haldane, in an interesting speech, moved a vote of thanks to your President and expressed his indebtedness for the help that had been accorded to the Director-General by so influential a meeting held at the Royal College of Physicians, and his appreciation of the co-operation of so many distinguished members of the Medical profession in promoting an efficient Medical service for the Territorial Army.

In accordance with Resolution 2, the Presidents of the two Colleges, with Colonel Russell of the Royal Army Medical Corps, met and drew up a list of those Hospital Physicians and Surgeons who might be invited to serve in the Territorial force in case of need.

Admission of Women to the Royal College of Physicians.

For a second time in the past twelve years\* the question of admitting women to the examinations of the College was brought up, by a petition addressed to the College, emanating from the London School of Medicine for Women. The petition was largely signed and amongst the signatures on this occasion were those of a large number of Fellows of the College. The petition was presented to the College on May 9th, was received and entered upon the minutes, and the President was authorised to take such steps as might be necessary to bring the matter fairly before the College, amongst them a reference of some legal points to the standing Counsel of the College for an opinion. On July 25th a communication from the Royal College of Surgeons was received stating that the Council were favourable to the admission of women to the examination for Membership of the College, and that if the Royal College of Physicians were in favour of their being admitted to the conjoint examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., a poll of all the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons would be taken on the question; and that in the event of the Royal College of Physicians desiring also to take a poll of its Licentiates, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons were willing that a combined poll should be taken of those holding the Conjoint Diplomas. Your President pointed out that it would not be a dignified nor a just course for this College to

<sup>\*</sup> Former petition in 1895.

come to its decision first and afterwards to ask the views of the Licentiates, and proposed that the Licentiates should be polled in order that their views might be part of the information before the College when debating the question of admitting women to their examinations. The proposal was, however, not accepted.

At a special meeting on December 12th, after some preliminary statement of opinion from Mr. Cripps, K.C., Senior Counsel of the College, the petition was discussed and the discussion adjourned till January 17th. The resolution which was finally proposed by Dr. Rose Bradford and seconded by Dr. Griffith on that day was: "That it is desirable that such alterations be made in the Bye-laws as to allow the admission of women to the examinations of the College." This was adopted by a large majority. A further resolution was also adopted, on the motion of the Registrar seconded by the Senior Censor, to the effect that no action should be taken inconsistent with the present agreement with the Royal College of Surgeons respecting the Conjoint Diplomas.

The result of the poll which is being taken by the Royal College of Surgeons is now being awaited, and as soon as the action of that College has been decided upon, this College will have to consider the necessary alterations of its Bye-laws to enable women to enter for the examinations for the Licence and Membership or for the Membership only, as the case may be.

The College is thus committed to the admission of Women to its Membership examination, whilst their admission to the Licence depends upon the decision of the College of Surgeons. I am unable to regard the position of the College in this matter as satisfactory.

### Finance.

There is no event of importance to report with regard to finance. There was a credit balance at Michaelmas last of £1,708 19s. 6d., and the net result of the year's work reported by the Finance Committee is that the balance of receipt over expenditure, divided between the Royal Colleges, is

£354 19s. 7d. more than in 1906, attributable, chiefly, to reduction in the expenditure which, in 1906, had been considerable for sanitary improvements and repairs of the Embankment building. In the current year, however, it was found that the drainage system of the College buildings and of the Bedell's House had become defective, and at a meeting of the Finance Committee on July 19th, 1907, it was recommended that it should immediately be put in order. The architect of the College, Mr. McVicar Anderson, submitted a plan for the necessary alterations, which included the conversion of the existing lavatory into a much-needed fire-proof Muniment room, and the construction of a new and more convenient lavatory. This plan was accepted by the College (25th July, 1907) and the work was carried out in August and September. The Treasurer, at the meeting of October 31st, reported the completion of the work, and expressed a hope that the cost, which was estimated at about £800, would be defrayed out of the balance in hand.

# Proceedings of the Censors' Board.

The Censors' Board in the past year, in reference to two cases of misconduct on the part of Licentiates which were submitted to it by the Secretary of the Medical Protection Society, have had to reply that it can only deal with cases referred to it first hand by the complainants. In one of these cases the complaint was subsequently submitted directly, and was gone into at some length by the Censors' Board. The participation of the Medical Protection Society in preparing the case of the complainant, however, necessitated the retirement of two members of the Board from that Society, as they could not otherwise adjudicate in the matter. The second case had been submitted at the same time from another quarter, and was dealt with independently. In several other instances third parties have presented complaints before the Censors' Board respecting Licentiates of the College, upon which they have themselves already in some instances adjudicated up to the limits of their power. It is obviously inconvenient for the Censors' Board thus to act the part of Referee in matters that

have been considered by other bodies, and which are then submitted to it in order that it may exercise disciplinary powers which the other bodies do not possess; this inconvenience, however, cannot always be avoided.

During the Presidential year from March 26th, 1907, to April 13th, 1908, we have lost by death 11 Fellows, of each of whom it is my duty to give an obituary record, viz.:—

Name.	Date of Death.	Age.
William Henry Ransom Edward Markham Skerritt Robert Barnes Joseph Fayrer Julius Dreschfeld William Henry Broadbent George Frederick Elliott Hubert Montague Murray Alfred Baring Garrod Frederick Willcocks Oswald Auchinleck Browne	 April 16th, 1907 April 29th, ,, May 12th, ,, May 21st, ,, June 13th, ,, July 10th, ,, October 6th, 1907 November 25th, 1907 December 28th, ,, January 25th, 1908 April 9th, 1908	84 58 89 82 62 73 73 52 88 53

WILLIAM HENRY RANSOM, M.D. Lond., F.R.S., who died on April 16th at Nottingham, of heart failure, at the advanced age of 84, was a Norfolk man. Born in 1823, at Cromer, his father was a captain and shipowner in the mercantile marine and his mother the daughter of a clergyman. He was educated at Norwich; at the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a Medical man at King's Lynn, and afterwards entered as a student at University College, London. He gained several gold medals, and in 1845 took the first place in a competitive examination in which Huxley was an opponent. After holding the usual resident posts at University College Hospital, he studied for a time in Germany and France, and in 1850 graduated M.D. London and settled in Nottingham.

Dr. Ransom was Physician and Consulting Physician to Nottingham Hospital, and was the moving spirit in the rebuilding of the Hospital (1870–80). He was on the Governing Boards of Nottingham University College and Nottingham High School.

Dr. Ransom made investigations into the embryology of fish, and also into some points connected with the pathology of vegetable tumours, more especially galls. His papers appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* in 1854 and 1867, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1870.

Greatly interested in Vegetable Pathology, he, when President of the Medical Section of the British Medical Association at Nottingham in 1892, delivered an Address mainly dealing with that subject. He further developed his views in a treatise, published last year, on "The Inflammation Idea in General Pathology." He also devoted attention to Geology, and found a jaw bone of the lynx, reputed to be the only one discovered in this country.

He was interested in the Volunteer movement and served as a private in the 1st Notts Volunteer Rifle Corps.

An active Liberal in politics and especially interested in the Education question, Dr. Ransom was a thoroughly straightforward man, somewhat abrupt in manner but sincere and inspiring confidence, and held a strong consulting position in Nottingham and the districts around. He was an accomplished man, well versed in collateral sciences, especially Botany and Geology, an ingenious mechanician, the designer of a disinfection stove; robust in his views of hygiene, he was before his time in combating the idea of "cold" being a frequent factor in the causation of disease. His death has been the loss of a strong personality to Nottingham.

Dr. Ransom married, in 1860, Miss Bramwell, who predeceased him, and had three sons, of whom Dr. William Bramwell Ransom, a Fellow of our College, succeeded him at the Nottingham General Hospital.

EDWARD MARKHAM SKERRITT, M.D. London, Senior Physician to the Bristol General Hospital, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University College, Bristol, died at Clifton after a few days' illness on April 29th, 1907. He was born in Chelsea on December 30th, 1848, and was educated at Mill Hill and Amersham Hall Schools. His father was a corn merchant of some property and influence in Chelsea and in Mark Lane, and

married a widow lady, Mary D. Evans (née Godfrey). Both parents were Church of England people at their marriage, but became, through the mother's influence, strong Nonconformists; a sequence which Markham Skerritt reversed, for, being educated a Nonconformist, he became a member of the Church of England in quite later life.

Skerritt studied at University College Hospital, where he gained the Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship and other distinctions, and graduated at the London University in 1874, taking the gold medal of his year in Physiology, Medicine, and Obstetric Medicine. He received the Membership of this College in 1876, was elected a Fellow in 1885, and at the time of his death was a member of the Council. In 1897 he delivered the Bradshaw Lecture "On Prognosis in Heart Disease."

In 1875 Dr. Skerritt was elected Physician to the General Hospital, Bristol, and settled there in consulting practice. He became Lecturer on Pathology, and, later, on Medicine, at the Bristol School of Medicine, and became first Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University College, Bristol, after its union with the Medical School. He took great interest in the work of the local Medical Societies, to which he often contributed papers. Dr. Skerritt was President of the Bristol Medical and Chirurgical Society (1892–93) and of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association (1896–97). He was Treasurer and a Vice-President of the British Medical Association and a member of the Board of Advanced Medical Studies of the University of London, whose meetings he regularly attended.

Dr. Skerritt was one of the best known physicians in the West of England and his opinion as a consultant was much valued. He was an abstainer from alcohol and tobacco; he was blessed with good health and a bright and energetic character, with much individuality and force, inheriting business talent from his father and a strong moral character from his mother's side. Naturally somewhat reserved, he was tenacious of his opinions but modest in their expression. He was a man of considerable intellectual power, precise accuracy, and marked sincerity. Those who had met him in professional

circles only would be surprised to find him a keen sportsman, especially devoted to hunting. This saving accomplishment united with his other sterling qualities to produce an upright man of interesting and charming character. He died from acute pneumonia on April 29th at the somewhat early age of 58.

Dr. Skerritt married, in 1875, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Helas and had one daughter who died in 1895 after a few days' illness.

ROBERT BARNES, M.D. London, F.R.C.S. Eng., and F.R.C.P.I. (Honoris causa), Consulting Obstetric Physician to St. George's Hospital, died on May 12th, 1907, at Eastbourne, in his 90th year. He was born in Norwich in September, 1817; his father was an architect, a member of an old Norwich family and the founder of the Botanical Gardens, London. His mother, née Harriet Futter, was the daughter of a Norfolk squire of good property. He was at school at Bruges for four years and at the age of 15 was articled to a surgeon in Norwich. He entered upon his medical studies at University College, London, and also studied at St. George's. In 1842, he went to Paris for a year and on his return settled at Notting Hill. He became successively attached to several of the great and some of the minor hospitals.\* He took the M.D. of London in 1848, and became a member of this College in 1853 and a Fellow in 1857 and held the office of Censor in 1878-79. In 1883 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and, on the occasion of its Centenary in 1905, an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was President and Vice-President of numerous British, and Honorary Member of many Foreign, Societies.

Dr. Barnes was a frequent contributor to the medical journals. In 1847 he published in the *Lancet* a "Memoir on the Placenta Prævia," which he elaborated in his Lettsomian

<sup>\*</sup> I.e., Assistant Obstetric Physician to the London Hospital, 1859, Obstetric Physician, 1863, resigned 1865; Physician to the Seamen's Hospital, East London Hospital for Children, Royal Maternity Charity; Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's in 1862, and some years later Obstetric Physician and Lecturer to St. George's.

Lectures of 1857 before the Medical Society of London, advocating his method of artificially separating the prævial portion of the placenta. He devoted his professional life to diseases of women, his two most important published works being "Lectures on Obstetric Operations" and "Clinical History of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women," both of them, but especially the lectures, of great value, based upon close observation and great experience and written in a forcible and lucid style. In 1873 he delivered the Lumleian Lectures at this College on "The Convulsive Diseases of Women." He will be remembered in the history of Obstetric Medicine for initiating the method of treating placenta prævia, also for originating the hydrostatic dilatation of the os uteri by rubber dilators and, thirdly, by his adoption of the long forceps in labour.

Dr. Barnes was a man of powerful and somewhat burly frame, of solid ability, and great energy of character. He was of somewhat aggressive disposition, a strong controversialist, and capable of very plain and emphatic speaking. Of ardent temperament, he had strong likings and dislikings, and, like all such men, he had warm friends and some enemies. with the Council of the Obstetrical Society led him to found the Gynæcological Society, of which he was the first President, and which has now, having accomplished good work, happily blended with the Obstetrical in one section of the Royal Society of Medicine. Unquestionably his influence and work in Obstetric Medicine have been for progress, both as regards clearsightedness of diagnosis and methods of practice and treatment. Dr. Barnes retired from practice about 20 years ago and became much occupied with Prudential Assurance, and was for some years Director of the Prudential Company (1848–1849 and 1884–1907).

He was twice married, first to Miss Eliza Fawkener, by whom he had one son, Dr. R. S. Fancourt Barnes, a Member of the College and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, who has died since his father, and two daughters; secondly, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Captain W. G. Hughes, R.A., by whom he had one son and one daughter.

Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Eng. and Edin., Honorary Physician (Military) and Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty the King, Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, died on May 21st, 1907, at Falmouth, in his 83rd year.

Sir Joseph Fayrer was born at Plymouth, the second son of Lieutenant R. J. Fayrer, R.N., and Agnes Wilkinson, daughter of a Lancashire gentleman. He was educated privately and served in the mercantile marine for a year. In 1843 he accompanied his father to Bermuda, where an epidemic of Yellow Fever directed his attention to medicine, and the following year he entered as student at Charing Cross Hospital, and there gained many medals and prizes. His first hospital appointment was that of House Surgeon at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital under Guthrie. In 1847 he took the M.R.C.S., and obtained a commission in the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, but gave it up to travel abroad with Lord Mount Edgeumbe. At Palermo and in Rome he witnessed some sharp fighting, and gained a practical knowledge of gunshot wounds. He took the M.D. at Rome, being the first Protestant graduate. Returning to England, he joined the Royal Artillery for a short time, but in 1850 obtained an appointment as Assistant Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company and sailed for Calcutta. In 1854 Fayrer served with the Field Force in the first Burmese War, and was present at the capture of Rangoon. For his services there he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie Residency Surgeon of Lucknow, where he remained till 1857, seeing the Annexation of Oudh, taking part in the Defence of Lucknow, and witnessing the first and second reliefs by Outram and Colin Campbell respectively. Fayrer's services were recognised by promotion to the brevet rank of Surgeon, with medal and clasp. He returned to England on sick leave in 1858, took his M.D. at Edinburgh, and was elected F.R.C.S. and F.R.S. Edin. In 1859 he received the appointment of Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College and remained there till 1872. While in India Fayrer became engaged in extensive practice, and, as he once stated in this College, he was permitted to

treat native women of all ranks in needful cases. He undertook the investigation of snake poison, and in 1872 presented his work on this subject, The Thanatophidia of India, to the Government of India. In 1870 he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh in his travels through the North-West Provinces of India. On his return to England he was elected a Fellow of this College (Member 1860), and in 1873 was appointed a Member of the Medical Board at the India Office and President of the Board in 1874. In 1875-76 he accompanied the Prince of Wales, our present King, to India, and while there he received the honour of Knight Commander of the Star of India. He was created a Baronet in 1896. Sir Joseph Fayrer retired from the Indian Medical Board on the age limit in 1895, but continued to practise till 1904, when he retired to Falmouth, still taking a keen interest in medical and scientific matters.

Sir Joseph married, in 1855, the daughter of Brigadier-General Spens, who with four sons and one daughter survives him. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his second son, Joseph, Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C.

Dr. Fayrer was made C.S.I. in 1869; Physician in Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870; Honorary Physician to Queen Victoria, 1871; K.C.S.I. and Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales, 1876; Baronet, 1896; Physician Extraordinary to the King, 1901. He held several Foreign Orders. In 1882 he delivered the Croonian Lectures on "The Climate and Fevers of India." He was elected F.R.S. in 1876, Ph.D. Padua in 1892. He was President of the Epidemiological Society (twice) and of the Medical Society. He represented the Indian Government at the International Congresses at Amsterdam in 1883 and Rome, 1885; was President of the Section Preventive Medicine at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1891; and represented this College and the University of Edinburgh at the Tercentenary of Galileo in Padua in 1892. He was an honorary member of many foreign medical and scientific societies.

Most of us remember Sir Joseph Fayrer, a frequent attendant at the College meetings, and whose presence and

occasional participation in our discussions was always appre-He was one of the last of the few, too few, of our Fellows, whose lives have been largely spent in India as soldiers and administrators as well as physicians. Of compact, powerful figure, and somewhat leonine cast of features, his whole bearing evinced a masterful, steadfast courage and energy, tempered by geniality and a certain stately courtesy. He was a good, indeed a great, sportsman, and a man of simple tastes. I have spent a happy day with him in his 10-ton yawl, in a gale of wind off Falmouth headland when he was well on in the seventies, and watched his keen enjoyment of the scene. Whether in the more soldierly requirements of the Defence of Lucknow, in his conduct of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh through the Indian Provinces, or in the numerous difficult professional situations in his Indian and home experiences, he invariably showed the same energy, resourcefulness, and efficiency in all that he did. He had the strong heart of a Christian gentleman, and was aptly spoken of in some memorial sentences in the Parish Church of Falmouth as "gifted by nature with more than ordinary powers, a man of wide reading and experience in the world of men, and attaining pre-eminence in many branches of knowledge and paths of life; though by no means demonstrative in matters of religion, there was, nevertheless, in him a deep and abiding current of religious feeling and reverence for the things of God."

Sir Joseph was buried at Falmouth, and a memorial service was held at St. Peter's, Vere Street, by the Rev. W. Page Roberts, which was attended by a representative of The King, the President, Censors, and officers of the College, and by many friends.

Sir Joseph Fayrer published several books and pamphlets, mainly on:—

The Action of Snuke Poison.—"Thanatophidia of India"; "Experiments on the Action of Snake Poison," in conjunction with Sir Lauder Brunton, read before the Royal Society.

Diseases of Tropical Climates.—" Clinical Surgery in India"; "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India"; "The Climate and Fevers of India" (Croonian Lectures);

"On Dysentery" (Lettsomian Lectures); "Preservation of Health in India"; "Epidemiology of Cholera"; "Dengue"; "Sunstroke"; "Beri Beri"; "Liver Abscess." On Sport.—"The Royal Tiger of Bengal"; "With the Duke of Edinburgh in India."

Biographical—" Sir Ranald Martin"; "Recollections of my Life."

JULIUS DRESCHFELD, M.D. Wurzburg, F.R.C.P. Lond., B.Sc. Victoria, Professor of Medicine in the University of Manchester, Consulting Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, died on June 13th, 1907, suddenly, of heart failure, having taken to his bed four days previously, suffering, it was supposed, from influenza. Born and educated in Germany, he went to Manchester when 16 (in 1861), and soon entered Owens College, where he gained many prizes, chemical and mathematical. His medical education, commenced Manchester Royal School of Medicine, was completed at Wurzburg, with Kölliker, Von Bezold, and Virchow for his teachers. He took the M.D. in 1867, after serving as surgeon in the Austro-Prussian War in 1866. In 1869 he returned to England, took the L.R.C.P. London, and began to practise in Manchester. In 1872 he was appointed Honorary Physician to the Hulme Dispensary; in 1873 Assistant Physician and in 1883 Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, where he remained till 1905, when he was obliged to retire on the age limit, and was appointed Consulting Physician, but was allowed to retain some beds.

Dr. Dreschfeld obtained the Membership of the College in 1875, and was elected Fellow in 1883. He was Examiner in Medicine for three years for this College, and for four years for the University of Cambridge. In 1875 he was asked by the Council of Owens College to supervise the Pathological Section of the Medical Museum; and he became Lecturer and afterwards Professor of Pathology at the College in 1876, and finally Professor of Medicine in 1891. His Pathological Laboratory was one of the first in England. He was elected President successively of the principal Medical Societies of Manchester.

Dr. Dreschfeld was for 15 years a member of the English

Committee of the International Medical Congress, and presided over the Pathological Section in 1886, and in 1902 was President of the Section of Medicine at the Manchester meeting of the British Medical Association.

He did some original work on lateral sclerosis, and also pointed out the changes that take place in the nerve cells after amputation of a limb—in some ways anticipating what is now known as chromatolysis. He wrote also on more general subjects—enteric fever, endocarditis, ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. He gave the Bradshaw Lecture in 1888 on "Diabetic Coma," and studied the digestion of different foods in the stomach, which latter subject he proposed for the Lumleian Lectures of this year, which he did not live to deliver.

Dreschfeld was a man of small physique and swarthy complexion, and spoke with a slight foreign accent. His intellect was keen and bright: he had an exceptionally good memory, and his modest and courteous demeanour and profound knowledge of medicine commanded the respect and attention of those with whom he came in contact, and rendered him a most successful and popular consultant in and about Manchester. He was a very able pathologist, having closely studied histology and pathology under the most renowned Professors of Europe. Thus equipped, and with great powers of observation and a splendid memory for the details of cases, his lectures on Medicine were both lucid and sound. His literary capacity and knowledge of Continental languages kept him abreast of modern Medicine. Of Jewish extraction and upbringing, he became in later life a member of the Anglican Communion. He had a great love for classical music and the drama, which were his principal recreations. He was undoubtedly a powerful personality in the University and School of Manchester, and his loss will be keenly felt.

Dr. Dreschfeld was twice married, and had two sons and two daughters by his first wife.

Sir WILLIAM HENRY BROADBENT, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.S., LL.D. Edin. and St. Andrews, and Toronto, D.Sc. Leeds, Commander of the Legion of Honour,

Physician in Ordinary to H.M. the King and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, died on July 10th, 1907, aged 73. The son of John Broadbent, of Longwood Edge, Huddersfield, and Esther, daughter of Mr.Benjamin Butterworth, he was born in 1835 and educated at Huddersfield College and Owens College. at first destined for a commercial career, but preferring Medicine, he entered at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, being at the same time apprenticed to a general practitioner. He had a most distinguished student's career at Manchester, and from there he passed the 1st M.B of the University of London with gold medals in three subjects, and having previously studied for eight months in Paris, he took the 2nd M.B. in 1858 with firstclass honours, and the gold medal in Obstetric Medicine. now became attached to St. Mary's Hospital, and held the post of Obstetric Officer there, and later held office as House Physician to Dr. Sibson, by whom he seems to have been inspired with an enthusiasm for Medicine. In 1859 he was made Pathologist to the Hospital.

In 1860 he took the M.D. and began teaching at St. Mary's Medical School, successively in Zoology, Physiology, Pathology, and Medicine. However unpractical it may be and undesirable from the students' point of view in the present day for young Hospital Physicians and Surgeons to engage in teaching the elementary subjects of medical education, the Physician or Surgeon who has had the advantage of such an experience must have acquired thereby a more widely and more thoroughly trained mind to carry him on to future success in clinical medicine. Dr. Broadbent was also Medical Superintendent to out-patients (1864), Physician in charge of in-patients (1871), and Lecturer on Medicine at the Hospital from 1871 to 1888, and on Clinical Medicine from 1888 to 1896.

Dr. Broadbent took the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians in 1861, and was elected Fellow in 1869, and in due course served the offices of Councillor, Censor, and Senior Censor (1895). In addition to his appointments at St. Mary's, Broadbent was Physician to the London Fever Hospital (1860–79), and to the New Hospital for Women. In 1896 he was appointed Consulting Physician to St. Mary's.

He was President successively of the Harveian, Medical, Clinical, and Neurological Societies of London, and he was actively interested for many years as Treasurer and President of the British Medical Fund, and as a Governor of Epsom College. He was Chairman of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and took a very prominent part in the British Congress held in London in 1901. He was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the King's Sanatorium, and Vice-President of the Cancer Research Society. In 1892, Dr. Broadbent was made Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and in 1893, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York, whom he had previously attended through a serious attack of typhoid fever, he was created a Baronet. In 1897, Sir William was elected F.R.S. for his works on Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System and Heart, and on the scientific principles of Therapeutics, and the following year he was made Physician Extraordinary to the late Queen, and, at her death, Physician in Ordinary to the King and to the Prince of Wales, and was created a K.C.V.O. in 1901. Sir William was the recipient of many honorary degrees and was an Honorary Member of many Foreign and learned Societies. When the French Physicians and Surgeons came to London in 1904, he was Chairman at the banquet held in their honour, and next year, at the banquet in Paris, the Grand Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon him.

Sir William Broadbent was a man of strong affinities, of sturdy frame, and genial presence, shrewd, good-natured, hospitable, a good host and a happy and appreciative guest. He was a strong-natured man with a broad outlook, not wanting in some of the defects of his qualities, sometimes hasty in judgment and impatient in pressing to the end he had in view. His best work, that by which he will be remembered, was in connection with the nervous system, on the co-ordination of the nerve nuclei, as explaining the immunity of bilaterally-associated muscles from complete involvement in hemiplegic attacks, and on some varieties of aphasia. My earliest recollection of him was in connection with his advocacy of the local treatment of cancer by acetic acid injections, and I know that

at a much later period he held opinions on the possibility of attacking that disease by chemical remedies. Sir William became distinguished also for his work on diseases of the heart and vessels. His Croonian Lectures on "The Pulse," in 1887, and his Lumleian Lecture on "Prognosis in Heart Disease," in 1891, which were preceded by a series of lectures at the Harveian Society, in 1884, on the same subject, marked him Physician who had profoundly studied the vascular system as a whole, and whose clinical insight, delicacy of touch, and breadth and accuracy of judgment, gave weight and finality to his opinions in circulatory diseases. In later life, Sir William retained his enthusiasm of advocacy and lent the weight of his name and influence to many public health questions, notably on the prevention of Tuberculosis, research into the nature of Cancer, and infant mortality. There are differences of opinion as to whether he did not allow his judgment to be outreached in regard to the crusade against consumption, but all crusaders are impulsive, and the sincerity and enthusiasm of his purpose was never questioned.

Sir William married, in 1863, Eliza, daughter of Mr. John Harpin, of Birks House, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by Dr. John Francis Harpin Broadbent, a Fellow of the College and a joint author with his father in his admirable work on "Diseases of the Heart." His second son is also in the medical profession and a Member of this College.

Sir William Broadbent was buried at Wendover, Bucks. A funeral service was held at Vere Street Chapel by Canon Page Roberts and was attended by a Representative of H.M. the King, the President, Censors and Officers of the College, and by numerous professional friends.

Sir William Broadbent published several works, mainly on :—

Nervous Diseases.—" Theory of Construction of the Nervous System"; "Structure of the Cerebral Hemispheres";

"Mechanism of Speech and Thought"; "Aphasia";

"Word Blindness and Memory."

On Heart Disease.—"Angina Pectoris"; "Adherent Pericardium"; "Vascular Tension."

On more general medical subjects—"Ingravescent Apoplexy"; "Arterial Pressure in Bright's Disease"; "Myoidema"; "Peritonitis"; "Blood Pressure"; On Therapeutics.—"The Remote Effects of Remedies"; "The Application of Chemical Principles in the Action of Remedies and Poisons."

George Frederick Elliott, M.D. Dublin and Oxon, F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Hull Royal Infirmary, who died at Hull on October 6th, 1907, aged 73, was the second son of Mr. William Elliott of Strabane, County Tyrone, a member of the younger branch of the Elliotts of Cavan, by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fergusson. An ancestral head of this family, Sir John Elliott, settled in Cavan and was created a Baron at the time of the Ulster Rebellion in 1604.

Dr. Elliott was educated at Foyle College and Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the Navy Medical Service and served in the wars with Russia and China, being present at the capture of the Taku Forts and the Siege of Canton, for which he received a medal and two clasps. After eight years in the Navy he settled at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he was appointed Lecturer in the Hull School of Medicine and Physician to the Infirmary, holding this post till the time of his death. He was also Consulting Physician to the Convalescent Home at Withernsea and Honorary Consulting Physician to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. He became a Member of this College in 1875, and was elected Fellow in 1883.

Dr. Elliott gave the whole of his time to his profession, and was one of the leading practitioners in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. He was a great reader and fond of the English and American humourists. He wrote very seldom but always well, contributing occasionally to the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*. He was taken, when apparently well, with syncopal heart failure, and died two days later.

Dr. Elliott married, in 1863, Rebecca de Castro, who survives him, with two sons, one a farmer in Canada, the other a Captain in the 74th Punjaubis, and two daughters.

HUBERT MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., Senior Physician to Charing Cross Hospital and to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, died on November 25th, aged 52. Born in London in 1855, his father was Scotch, of independent means, but, dying early, his son was brought up by two ladies who were not related to him. He was educated at Brighton, and received his medical training at University College Hospital, where he obtained the Fellowes' Clinical Gold Medal and other distinctions, and held the usual hospital posts. 1883 Dr. Murray was appointed Medical Registrar at Charing Cross Hospital; he took the M.D. of London the following year, and became Physician to the Electrical Department; and in 1887 Assistant Physician and Pathologist, and held other medical posts. He was Dean of the Medical School (1895), Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine (1900) which post he continued to hold when appointed full Physician to the hospital in 1903 and up to the time of his death. became a Member of this College in 1884, and was elected Fellow in 1893.

Dr. Murray was also for nearly 20 years a physician at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and held the offices of Physician to the Foundling Hospital and Medical Referee to the Guardian Assurance Company. He had been Examiner in Medicine to the Conjoint Board and at the University of London. In 1905 he was appointed Clinical Teacher to the Royal Army Medical College.

A member of the chief Medical Societies of London, he but seldom contributed to their Transactions, or to the medical journals. He was busy in literature, however, and edited two editions of Dr. T. H. Green's "Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy" in 1895 and 1900, the latter of which was practically rewritten with additional illustrations from photomicrographs taken by himself. He also edited the third edition of Quain's Dictionary of Medicine. Dr. Murray was a careful physician in diagnosis, and lucid and interesting both as teacher and writer. He was one of the first to introduce the use of X-rays into private practice.

Like many good men, Dr. Murray was a bit of a sportsman, captain of his school cricket eleven, fond of pedestrian exercise, a moderate mountaineer, and a good photographer. Always of somewhat delicate physique, and, perhaps, with his great mental energy, and many appointments, constantly overtaxing his mental and physical powers, he began definitely to fail in health two years before his death, and gradually developed chronic inflammatory abdominal symptoms, the exact source of which was doubtful, but which proved fatal on November 25th, 1907.

Dr. Murray was a man of tact and courtesy, and combined with strength of character a sympathetic insight which caused his advice to be much sought for and valued by students and friends. He was actuated by earnest religious convictions, and was a valued member of the King's Weigh House Congregational Church, in connection with which, as Treasurer and in other capacities, he did useful work up to the time of his death.

Dr. Murray was twice married, first to the daughter of Mr. J. M. Voss, by whom he leaves a son, still at school, and, secondly, to the daughter of Mr. Pearl, who, with her daughter, survives him.

Sir Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D. Lond., F.R.S., Consulting Physician, King's College Hospital, who died on December 28th, 1907, in London, at the advanced age of 88 years, was born in 1819 at Ipswich, and was the son of Mr. Robert Garrod of that town, who married Miss Sarah Ennue Clamp. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School and apprenticed to Mr. Charles Hammond, Surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital. He received his medical education at University College and Hospital, where he gained the Galen medal in Botany. He took the first place in Medicine at the M.B. and M.D. of London successively in the years 1842 and 1843 and became a Member of the College in 1851 and Fellow in 1856. He was Senior Censor in 1887 and a Vice-President in 1888, one of the four Vice-Presidents of the College of whom Dr. Pollock alone survives. Dr. Garrod was Goulstonian Lecturer in 1857, taking

for his subject "Diabetes," and Lumleian Lecturer in 1883, subject "Uric Acid: its Physiology and its Relation to Renal Calculi and Gravel." He was the first recipient of the Moxon medal in 1891. Dr. Garrod was made F.R.S. in 1858.

He was appointed Assistant Physician to University College Hospital in 1847, Physician and Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in 1851. In 1863 he was appointed Physician to King's College Hospital and in the same year Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and also of Clinical Medicine. He held these posts till 1874 when he became Consulting Physician. In 1860 Dr. Garrod was President of the Medical Society of London.

Sir Alfred received the honour of Knighthood in 1887 and the same year was made Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria. In 1898 he served on the British Pharmacopæia Committee of this College.

It is many years since Sir Alfred Garrod took any active part in the affairs of this College and he may be unknown to many of the Fellows. He was a man of singularly gentle and amiable manners, but a very close and shrewd observer and very keen in "searching and studying out the secrets of nature by way of experiment." His experiments were, however, clinical, therapeutical, chemical, mainly by the examination of the blood and secretions under varying conditions of disease, of dietary, of drug administration. contemporary of Prout and Bence Jones, his time was precedent to that of experiment upon the lower animals, but he nevertheless achieved some important results. His work on Materia Medica and Therapeutics passed through many editions and up to recent times has been the chief text-book of the Schools. Garrod was more successful as an observer and a writer than a teacher. He for many years enjoyed a very large consulting practice.

Sir Alfred married, in 1845, Miss Elizabeth Anne Colchester, by whom he had six children, of whom three survive. His eldest son, a distinguished biologist and Fellow of the Royal Society, died in 1879 at the age of 33. His second son is a distinguished Fellow of this College.

Never of robust frame, Sir Alfred yet suffered no illness and died in more than the fullness of time. He was buried at Southgate and a funeral service held at All Souls, Langham Place, was attended by the President, Censors, and chief officers of the College.

Sir Alfred Garrod's chief works were on Gout, Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout, 1859: and on Therapeutics, Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, The Treatment of Rheumatic Fever by Alkalies, The Therapeutic Uses of Lithia, Sulphur, and Guaiacum.

FREDERICK WILLCOCKS, M.D., late Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, died from cerebral hæmorrhage on January 25th, 1908, at Burnham, Somerset, at the age of 53, after two years' illness, having been obliged to give up practice in 1906 owing to an attack of paralysis. He was born in 1854, and was the fifth son of Roger Willcocks, of Teignmouth, who married Miss Elizabeth Snell Knapman, a lady of an old Devonshire stock.

He was educated at Sherborne School, and King's College, London; at the latter he gained many prizes, and was senior scholar in 1877. In 1877–8 he was House Physician, and in 1879 Medical Registrar at King's College Hospital. He took the M.B. London with high honours in 1878, the M.D. in 1880. He became a Member of this College in 1881, and was elected Fellow in 1893. On several occasions he acted as examiner in Materia Medica for the Conjoint Board.

Dr. Willcocks wrote for the medical journals, especially on the pathology of anæmia, and, in conjunction with the late Dr. Baxter, of King's College, on clinical hæmometry. When he retired from practice in 1906 he was a Physician, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Charing Cross Hospital, Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and Physician to the Public Dispensary, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Dr. Willcocks was a Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and the Pathological Society, and Member and Vice-President of the Laryngological Society.

Dr. Willcocks was unmarried.

In his student days Dr. Willcocks was an athlete and a winner in the United Hospitals Athletic Sports. He was a man of wide and varied reading, and of genial and attractive personality.

The College has just sustained a grievous loss by the sudden death of the Assistant Registrar, Dr. OSWALD AUCHINLECK BROWNE, M.D., F.R.C.P., who died on April 9th, 1908. He was the youngest of five sons of Mr. Octavius Browne, of Courtlands, Lympstone, South Devon. He was born in 1855 in the Isle of Wight and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, received his medical training at St. Bartholomew's and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1881. He graduated B.A. Cantab. in 1877, M.B. in 1884 and M.D. in 1897. In 1886 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1898 a Fellow; he was appointed Assistant Registrar in 1903.

Dr. Browne held the offices of House Physician and Consulting Physician at St. Bartholomew's. He was elected Assistant Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in 1886 and subsequently Physician, and Consulting Physician in 1908. He was also Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital and to the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease.

Comparatively young, enthusiastic and very capable, Dr. Oswald Browne was an able lieutenant to our esteemed Registrar, and there seemed every prospect of his continuing the work. But those who knew him well were aware that he had had for the last two years periods of abdominal suffering coming on in occasional paroxysms, especially at the end of the day, traces of which were not observed in the brave and cheerful presence with which he faced the day's work. Chronic disease in the neighbourhood of the gall-bladder and duodenum was diagnosed, and, after much hesitation, abdominal section was performed and extensive adhesions connected with a duodenal ulcer disclosed. He succumbed from heart failure on the second day after gastro-enterostomy had been performed.

Oswald Browne was a man of high ideals and deep religious convictions, and, apart from the duties of his profession, he gave much of his spare time to philanthropic work in connection with the Anglican Church, of which he was a devoted adherent: he was also much interested in the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and served on various hospital committees. He was a very well read man, of asthetic and cultivated tastes, and a strong sense of humour; but he did not contribute to medical literature beyond the publication of some interesting lectures to nurses, "Some Thoughts about Nursing" and "On the Care of the Dying."

He married, in 1890, the third daughter of the Rev. Canon Tinling, of Gloucester, and his wife survives him. There were no children, but he adopted from early infancy three orphan children of his wife's sister.

The funeral service, which was attended by the President, Treasurer, Registrar, and other Officers and Fellows of the College, was held at St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, of which for many years and up to the time of his death he had been Churchwarden.

It only remains for me to express the indebtedness of the College and my warmest thanks to the Censors, the Council, the Committee of Management, the Treasurer, the Librarian, and to the other officers of the College for their services in the past year, and most especially to the Registrar, to whose unceasing devotion to the interests of the College I would wish most earnestly to testify.

I have done my best to attend all the various functions in which the Royal College of Physicians has been invited to take part, and have been invariably received with all the honour due to the College. If, on some occasions in our debates here, I have not felt in touch and sympathy with the views of the majority of the Fellows, I have at least endeavoured to hold the balance of discussion with an even hand, and I beg to acknowledge the courtesy which I have experienced from the College.

# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 5TH, 1909.

 $\cdot$  BY

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,

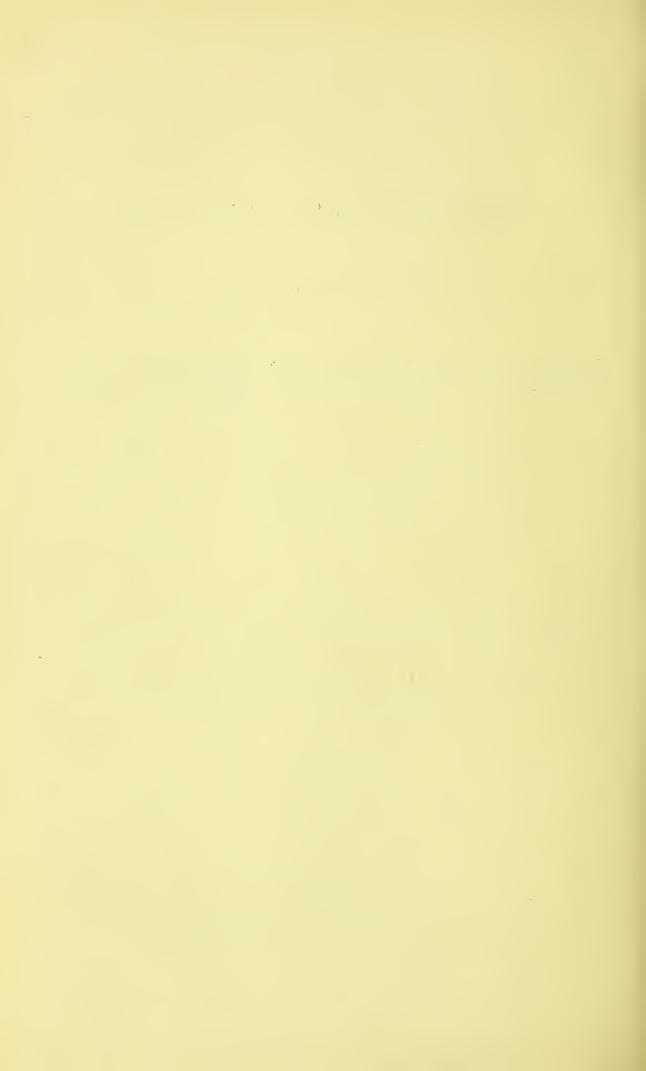
HON. M.D. DUBLIN; LL.D. ABERD.; D.SC. OXON; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

PRESIDENT.

#### LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

1909.



### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

APRIL 5TH, 1909.

With the permission of the Fellows, I will now make my annual statement on the chief occurrences of the past year and the present position of the College.

But I must first of all offer the College my grateful thanks for the note of sympathy in my recent bereavement, which was accorded to me at the last Comitia on the motion of the Senior Censor.

There were 338 Fellows on the College Roll at the commencement of the present year, 488 Members, 11,272 Licentiates, and 3 surviving of the old order of extra urbem Licentiates. Compared with the number of the preceding January, this shows an increase of 5 Fellows, 22 Members, and 296 Licentiates, and a loss of 1 extra urbem Licentiate.

During the year 1908 we lost by death 9 Fellows, 6 Members, 1 extra urbem Licentiate, and 96 Licentiates. Two Members have resigned; 15 Members have been admitted Fellows, and 22 Licentiates have gained the Membership.

# Royal Honours and Distinctions.

I have to offer the congratulations of the College to Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., a Fellow of the College and Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, upon whom the King was pleased to confer a Baronetcy on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday in June last. On the same occasion His Majesty conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath upon Dr. Donald MacAlister, M.D., D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow and President of the

General Medical Council, a Fellow of the College. The honour of Knighthood was also conferred upon two other Fellows of the College, Dr. Thomas Oliver, M.D., LL.D., of Newcastle, and Dr. Robert William Burnett, of London.

The following Licentiates of the College have received distinction at the hands of His Majesty on the occasion of the New Year 1909:—Surgeon-General Gerald Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., Director-General I.M.S., was promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire; Major Walter Hood Orr, I.M.S., to be a Companion of the Indian Empire. On the same occasion the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was awarded to Captain Eugène John O'Meara, I.M.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Frederick Perry, I.M.S., Hon. Surgeon to the Viceroy and Principal of the Medical College of Lahore was, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, made a Companion of the Indian Empire.

# Award of Medals, Prizes, and Scholarships.

The Bisset Hawkins Memorial Medal, a gold medal given triennially to a qualified British Practitioner who has during the preceding ten years done most distinguished service in advancing Sanitary Science or in promoting Public Health, was awarded in July, 1908, to Sir Shirley Murphy, Medical Officer of Health to the Administrative County of London, for his long and distinguished service to Public Health, and was presented to him by the President on the occasion of the Harveian Oration in October.

The Swiney prize, which is awarded quinquennially by a Joint Committee of this College and of the Royal Society of Arts, for the best published work on General and on Medical Jurisprudence alternately, was awarded on January 20th, 1909, to Dr. Charles Arthur Mercier, a Fellow of the College, for his Essay on "Criminal Responsibility in the Insane." This is the first occasion on which the prize has been given for a work dealing with one particular department or section of Medical Jurisprudence. It is, however, quite in accordance with the practice followed with regard to General Jurisprudence, and is

a precedent which, I think, may be again with advantage followed on such suitable occasions.

The Charles Murchison Memorial Scholarship in Clinical Medicine was awarded to Edward Leslie Martyn Lobb, a student of Guy's Hospital. On the advice of a Committee of past examiners, appointed on the motion of Dr. Sharkey "to consider by what means the competition for the Murchison Scholarship might be increased," the regulations respecting the scholarship competition have been somewhat modified. (See Regulations in Calendar.)

The Jenks Memorial Medical Scholarship of £27 per annum for five years was awarded to Ernest Haines Walker, formerly of Epsom College, and now of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Sir Gilbert Blane Medals, presented biennially to the two Surgeons of the Royal Navy adjudged to have kept the best scientific and professional journals, were awarded by the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy this year to—

- 1. Staff-Surgeon Charles Rowley Nicholson, R.N.
- 2. Staff-Surgeon Arthur William Bligh Livesay, M.B., R.N.

## The Harveian Oration and Lectures.

The Harveian Oration for 1908 was delivered on October 18th by Dr. Joseph Arderne Ormerod. After paying tribute to the beauty of character, genius, and industry of Harvey, the Orator took for his thesis Heredity in relation to Disease. Referring to the germ plasm that underlies all heredity, he discussed the Darwinian view of Natural Selection and Mendel's conception of proportional heredity, and endeavoured to discover how far such views were applicable in explaining hereditary disposition to disease, either by the actual transmission of trophic changes, or of those more subtle alterations, not necessarily of structure, which would seem to bring about impairment in resistance to the inroads of disease. He found his most interesting illustrations of hereditary-influence in the sphere of the nervous system. The learned.

Orator ended his discourse by an exhortation to the Fellows to note the behest of Harvey to study Nature and to cultivate the love of Fellowship.

The Croonian Lectures were given in June by Dr. A. E. Garrod on "Inborn Errors of Metabolism." Dr. Garrod happily described these errors as chemical malformations. He took as conspicuous examples and discussed in detail, Albinism, Alkaptonuria, Cystinuria, and Pentosuria.

The Fitzpatrick Lectures on the History of Medicine were delivered in November by Dr. Leonard Guthrie, the subject selected being the "History of Neurology." Dr. Guthrie sketched the history of Neurology from the time of Hippocrates to the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. He drew especial attention to the great services of Galen as an experimental Neuro-pathologist, services which had been greatly underrated since the revolt against his authority in the sixteenth century which was headed by Andreas Vesalius.

The Bradshaw Lecturer, Dr. William Pasteur, took as the subject of his lecture, given in November, "Massive Collapse of the Lung." He discussed the nature, mechanism, and etiology of this somewhat rare condition which occurs especially in children in association with paralysis of the respiratory muscles, the lower lobe being affected in diaphragm palsy, the upper in that of the thoracic muscles. Dr. Pasteur related cases which led him to believe that inhibited action of the diaphragm after severe abdominal operations was also, in not a few instances, a cause of massive collapse and subsequent lesions of the lung.

The Horace Dobell Lecture was delivered in November by Mr. Leonard Dudgeon, the subject being "The Latent Persistence and the Reactivation of Pathogenic Bacteria in the Body." Dr. Dudgeon, after describing the characteristics of the more important pathogenic bacteria, pointed out that the pneumococcus, gonococcus, and many other forms could for long periods remain dormant in the tissues. He discussed the relative virulence of the Diphtheria bacillus from the throats of healthy and actively infected persons respectively, and pointed out the long-continued persistence of the Bacillus

typhosus and its congeners in the secretions and tissues after an attack of fever, facts of great importance in regard to the etiology and spread of Enteric fever.

The Milroy Lectures were delivered early in March by Professor R. Tanner Hewlett on "Disinfection and the Disinfectants." The Professor dealt with the principles underlying the process of disinfection, the methods of determining germicidal power of different disinfectants, and the regulations for their sale.

The Goulstonian Lectures were given by Dr. A. E. Russell in March "On some Disorders of the Cerebral Circulation and their Clinical Manifestations," in which he elaborately discussed the cerebro-vascular mechanism of various syncopal attacks, especially migraine and other allied affections.

On March 23rd and subsequent Lecture days Dr. Norman Moore delivered the Lumleian Lectures on "Rheumatic Fever and Valvular Disease." In his brief survey of the history of the subject, Dr. Moore pointed out that the clinical recognition and analysis of the cardiac valve lesions which, he maintained, constitute the essential morbid anatomy of rheumatic fever, could only commence with the discovery of auscultation by Laennec, and that the more intimate pathology of the disease was not yet fully established. He devoted his second Lecture to a differential diagnosis of cardiac lesions, and in the third Lecture discussed the treatment of the disease which, he observed, was like tuberculosis and some other microbic maladies, of long continuance, with remittent activity.

Professor Sherrington delivered the Oliver Sharpey Lecture on April 1st and 2nd "On the Rôle of Reflex Inhibition in the Co-ordination of Muscular Action." The Professor drew attention to the powerful action of the inhibitory reflexes in clearing away the resistance of opposing muscles to those in action and in grading the output of muscular effort. He showed how the effects of certain poisons, strychnia, and tetanus perverted inhibitory influence.

Gifts to the College—Library and Library Committee.

In the past year a handsome portrait of Sir James Clark, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., Physician to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, has been presented to the College by the Rev. J. de Burgh Forbes, of Cullompton, Devonshire, on behalf of his mother. The portrait had been given by Sir James to Sir John Forbes, the grandfather of the gentleman presenting it. The portrait was gratefully received by the College.

On October 29th, 1908, a letter was read from Henry Selfe Bennett, Esq., M.B., offering for the acceptance of the College a portrait in pastel of his father, the late Sir James Risdon Bennett, M.D., sometime President of the College. A motion "that the portrait be accepted and the thanks of the Fellows returned to Dr. Bennett for the excellent likeness of his father which he has presented to the College" was carried by acclamation.

In generous response to an expression of regret in my Address in 1907 that the College was so rarely able to extend some hospitable recognition to the holders of its diplomas by entertaining them here to view its treasures and to meet old friends, Dr. Coates, of Bath, at the end of that year presented the College with £1,000 to be utilised at the President's discretion for that purpose. The sum was accordingly, after consultation with the Treasurer, and with Dr. Coates' approval, invested as the nucleus of an entertainment fund. A conversazione (the first after an interval of nine years) was held on July 2nd, to which in addition to all Fellows and Members, the Licentiates of the years 1890-98, upwards of 2,000 in number, with some distinguished guests, were invited. With much regret it was found impossible on this occasion, owing to the numbers, to invite ladies. The devoted efforts of the Committee—of whom the Harveian Librarian, Dr. Wethered and Dr. Drewitt especially received the thanks of the College —rendered the conversazione a great success. The chief treasures of the College were on view, and many Fellows and their friends contributed interesting exhibits of pictures and other works of art. The expenses were considerably under the

£200 voted, and I hope that Dr. Coates' generous example may be so far followed that the College may in time possess a fund, the interest of which will reach this amount, and that the function will become an annual one. .

Amongst the valuable gift additions to the Library in the past year, two are specially worthy of mention:—

- 1. Maton's Memorials of Pultney, the Botanist, with valuable and interesting illustrations—and portraits inserted—presented by Mr. Wynne Corrie through Sir Edgeumbe Venning.
- 2. A rare MS. volume of the 15th century, in excellent preservation, containing a collection of Medical treatises, for the most part of a much earlier date—presented by Sir William Allchin.

A reproduction in facsimile of the Diploma of M.D. granted to William Harvey by the University of Padua in 1602 has been effected under the personal direction of the Harveian Librarian. The work has been executed in the best style of photography and colour printing by Messrs. Griggs, and the binding is an accurate copy of the original. An English translation with interesting and instructive notes was prepared by the Harveian Librarian for distribution with each copy. Only a limited number have been produced, a few of which have been distributed to the National Libraries and one or two private Institutions. Amongst these a copy has been sent to the King's School at Canterbury by the President. is recorded in an inscription on the last page of the Diploma that in 1764, at the time when the College began seriously to collect the works of Harvey, the Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, then Head Master of the King's School, presented the Diploma to the College at the suggestion of Sir William Browne, in order that it "might be preserved among the sacred treasures of the College safe and sound for ever." How the diploma came into the possession of Dr. Beauvoir I have been unable to ascertain.

# Anniversaries and Congresses.

At the International Congress on Laryngology and Rhinology held at Vienna in April last, Sir Felix Semon represented the College, and subsequently received the thanks of the College for his interesting report of the proceedings.

Dr. Theodore Williams similarly represented the College at the International Congress on Tuberculosis held at Washington, U.S.A., in September, and was one of the four honorary Presidents selected to represent foreign countries. His report of the proceedings was read on December 17th, and he was accorded the thanks of the College.

Sir William Church attended, as a representative of the College, the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Foundation of the University Museum at Oxford on October 8th, 1908.

# General Medical Council—Committee of Management— Curriculum.

The Pharmacopæia Committee which was appointed in January, 1908, on the invitation of the President of the General Medical Council, to assist in revising the Pharmacopæia of 1898, issued their Report, which came before the Comitia on April 30th, and gave rise to a considerable discussion, and some opposition, with regard to the omission of certain drugs. The Report was, however, ultimately adopted.

An interim Report of the Education Committee of the General Medical Council was received on July 30th, and referred by the College to the Committee of Management for consideration and report.

In accordance with a resolution of the College to which I alluded last year, the opinion of Counsel has been obtained with regard to the amendments of the Bye-laws necessary to admit women to the examinations. This resulted in the recommendation of an additional Bye-law which will be to-day submitted for enactment for the first time.

#### Finance.

I so fully entered into the financial state of the College in my address of two years ago\* that but a few words will be necessary to record our much better position at the present

<sup>\*</sup> Presidential Address, 1907, pp. 31-35.

time. In current finance, the College is fairly flourishing. There was a balance of more than £2,000 at the end of October, as against £1,800 the preceding year; but £1,000 of this represented accumulated balances on the Croonian Trust, and was invested in the name of that trust. There was still at the beginning of this year a balance of £987, which is fairly satisfactory.

The Conjoint Board of the two Colleges was fortunate enough in July last to effect the sale of the Examination Hall to the Institution of Electrical Engineers on satisfactory terms, and the proceeds of that sale will be paid in June next. A capital sum. of £50,000 will thus be obtained, divisible between the Colleges, which will be available for securing a Hall of more moderate but sufficient dimensions for their requirements. Some margin will probably be left over for investment, and the Colleges will be further relieved of the burden of over £2,000 annual ground rent which they had to pay on the leasehold buildings. Moreover, the Colleges will be no longer subject to the constant anxiety of having to let off rooms which they could not themselves utilise, and which threatened a heavy loss this year from the removal elsewhere of two important Sufficient accommodation has been secured for the tenants. uninterrupted continuation of the College examinations by the purchasers of the Embankment Buildings having agreed to let the necessary rooms at the Hall for three or more years at a rental of £2,975 (including rates and taxes), an arrangement which, although on a sufficiently liberal scale, will still result in an estimated saving of £1,000 a year. Meanwhile the Colleges have secured a freehold property in Queen's Square, which, with the addition of a small leasehold, will amply fulfil all requirements for a new and commodious Examination Hall and for the accommodation of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, which is under the auspices of the two Royal Colleges. It is calculated that this transaction, the details of which have been quite recently approved by the College, will effect a saving of £3,000 a year—or £1,500 to each College.

The two Colleges have, with other bodies, shared financial suffering from the diminished entry of students for the Medical

profession, which has prevailed during the last 20 years. The Conjoint Examination income, which was £34,000 (using round figures) before 1891, fell to £22,000 in the 15 years terminating in 1906, this latter sum leaving little more than £7,000 divisible between the Colleges after actual expenses had been deducted, a sum the moiety of which is barely sufficient to cover our College expenses. The gloomy prognostications, however, of the Finance Committee in 1906 that the sum would be still further reduced in the next five years has not been realised. There has, on the contrary, been a decided improvement, partly due to diminished expenses, partly to an increase in the number of students, and especially of men coming up from the Universities and the Colonies to the second and third portions of the Conjoint Board examinations. This continued flow of students to our examinations for the Conjoint Diploma from the Universities and abroad has furnished the Colleges with a convincing argument for the vital necessity of continuing to provide a perfectly equipped Examination building on a permanent footing, and this consideration is of increased importance in view of our being possibly, at some future time, associated with the University of London or with some other body, in conferring a much needed pass degree upon London students.

I may add that, in the negotiations which have taken place, the Delegates have been careful to secure that the Statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria will remain the property of the Royal Colleges, to be placed in the Conjoint Examination Hall.

## Proceedings of the Censors' Board.

The attention of the Censors' Board was, at the end of the year, drawn to the draft of a Charter of Incorporation by Letters Patent from the King, for which the British Medical Association was about to petition His Majesty. In this Charter the Association seeks to obtain statutes and authority, which it has not hitherto possessed, to exercise large powers of intervention and control over the conduct and affairs, not only of its own members, but also of members of the profession outside its body, and more especially it seeks to constitute an Ethical Court for disciplinary investigation and adjudication

in cases of alleged misconduct or disputes both amongst its own members and between them and others outside the Association, exercising in all such cases powers of warning, reprimand, or expulsion. The Association would also appear to seek the right to exercise all the weight of its acquired authority and financial strength in coercing to its own standard of ethical conduct others who are not members of its body and who would have no right of appeal to its Council. successful, the effect of such power would be to submit the members of a liberal, honourable, and non-commercial profession to the tyrannous—although they might be in some way beneficent—conditions of a socialistic body or trades' union. The further matter in which the Censors' Board considered the interests of the Fellows, Members, and Licentiates amongst the profession generally to be threatened was in the power sought to utilise the large funds of the Association, which are derived from the subscriptions of its members and the commercial gains of the Journal, not only in proper defence of its members against persecution, but also in conducting prosecutions in professional cases. So far as an Ethical Court were an Arbitration Court of Reference for cases of dispute arising amongst the members of the Association, it could only be commended, but when it assumes aggressive powers of prosecution of, or litigation between, members of its own body or between them and others outside the Association, it would seem to infringe the duties of the Law Courts, the General Medical Council, and the Censors' Board of this College.

On the recommendation of the Censors' Board adopted at an Extraordinary Meeting of the College on December 17th, 1908, a case was stated for the opinion of Counsel by our able Registrar in conference with the College Solicitors. Sir Alfred Cripps, K.C., was of opinion that such an appeal should be made on the ground that the privileges of the College and the position of the Fellows, Members, and Licentiates were infringed both in respect of the ethical powers sought by the Association and in the provisions to enable it to act as a prosecuting agency, not only with regard to its own members, but to those outside its own body.

Upon this opinion the Censors' Board resolved: "That it is desirable to proceed before the Privy Council with regard to Clauses 3 and 4 of that opinion, and that Counsel be asked to draw the form of Representation to be made to the Privy Council on the above clauses and generally on the case." A Petition was accordingly drawn up by Sir A. Cripps and placed before the College held on February 25th, when the College Seal was affixed. It has been duly deposited at the Privy Council Office.

# The Royal Colleges and the University.

It is unnecessary for me here to do more than allude to the efforts that have been made from time to time during the last 35 years to effect an association of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons with the University of London for the purpose of granting an accessible degree to London students. The history of the subject has been fully set forth with ample and intimate knowledge by Sir William Allchin.

When the University of London was reconstituted by Royal Commission as a Teaching University for London in February, 1900, amongst the Statutes and Regulations of the New Constitution was one, Statute 123, which ran as follows:—"The Senate may make arrangements with the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England or either of them to conduct jointly with the Senate examinations in such portions of the subjects included in the course of study for a medical degree as may be agreed upon between the Senate and those Colleges, or either of them, and may also make similar arrangements with other corporations and institutions holding professional examinations in subjects included in other courses of study." No notice has, however, hitherto been taken of this Statute by the University, and the old agitation on behalf of the London Conjoint qualification for Graduate recognition has been renewed. The position of the University and its relation to Medical education in London was ably discussed by Sir W. Allchin in an Address at the opening Session of King's College in October, 1907, and towards the close of that year an informal Committee was

others having a special interest in or knowledge of the subject. The Committee included the following names:—Sir R. Douglas Powell, President Royal College of Physicians; Mr. H. Morris, President Royal College of Surgeons; Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. E. Liveing, Dr. Norman Moore, Sir W. Allchin, Sir W. Gowers, Dr. F. Taylor, Dr. Albert Caley, Dr. Bertram Abrahams, Mr. Butlin, Sir Watson Cheyne, Mr. Pearce Gould, Mr. Godlee, Mr. Cowell, Mr. Hallett, Dr. Sprigge, and sat from time to time to consider the situation and what steps could be taken to move the University to hold such joint examinations with the Royal Colleges for degrees in Medicine under the provision of Statute 123 as should render them generally accessible to London students.

At the first meeting on December 9th, 1907, an historical survey "of the proceedings for obtaining accessible degrees for London Medical students during the past 30 years," drawn up by Sir W. Allchin, was submitted for the information of the members and afterwards printed for circulation among them. He also submitted, in conjunction with Mr. Hallett, a first draft of suggestions for an Association for examination purposes between the University and the Royal Colleges. It was at once accepted by the Committee that any scheme for such an Association must be based on the principle that both the University and the Royal Colleges should retain all their existing rights as to the granting of separate degrees and diplomas, but should consent to exercise them in conjunction for the purpose of granting Pass Degrees to those London Medical students who shall have spent not less than four years in study at London Medical Schools and Hospitals, and who shall have complied with such conditions as the University and the Royal Colleges determine. It is assumed that the University will continue, as at present, to grant degrees independently of the Royal Colleges, which might be called "Honours degrees," and that the Royal Colleges will continue to admit to examination for their diplomas all students who would not be eligible for the proposed Pass Degrees (M.B., B.S., M.D.), i.e., candidates from other Universities, Home,

Foreign, and Colonial, as well as London Medical students who are not students of the University.

Appended to these proposals was a detailed scheme of the examinations to be passed and the subjects of them, under the different circumstances here indicated, and the conditions of admission to them under regular and exceptional circumstances. Lastly, it was proposed that the whole should be under the direction of a joint Board of Control of the three bodies.

This scheme formed the subject of prolonged discussion at meetings on March 9th and 23rd, April 2nd, May 12th and 25th in last year (1908), until a satisfactory settlement was reached, and it was then resolved to bring the matter up before the Royal Colleges. This was done at the College of Physicians on July 28th, 1908, and the following resolutions were passed:—

I. "That it is desirable that the University of London be approached by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, with the object of establishing a system of Conjoint examinations in accordance with the principle of Statute 123 of the University."

II. "That a joint Committee be formed by Delegates from both Colleges for the purpose of considering and drafting a scheme which, if approved by the Colleges, should be submitted to the Senate of the University."

The following Fellows were appointed Delegates to join those already appointed by the Royal College of Surgeons:—

Royal College of Physicians.		Royal College of Surgeons.		
The President.	Sir W. Allehin.	The President.	Mr. Butlin.	
The Registrar.	Dr. Fred Taylor.	Sir Watson Cheyne.	Mr. Godlee.	
Dr. N. Moore.	Dr. H. A. Caley	Mr. Pearce Gould.	Mr. Clutton.	

The Delegates held several meetings (November 6th and 20th and December 3rd, 1908), and decided on a Report based on the draft suggestions, giving the broad outlines only of the proposals and stating that, should the principle of such an association with the University be accepted, they would be prepared to bring forward a working scheme for giving effect to it.

Before the Report was issued, the situation was altered by an application by the University Senate to the Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enable them to deal with difficulties of their own, and the Delegates accordingly added to their recommendations that the Colleges should take steps to secure the representation of their views before any Commission which might be appointed.

Their Report came before the Royal College of Physicians on December 17th, 1908 (having been adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons on the 10th), and was adopted nem. con. ('Annals,' p. 266), and by a further motion it was resolved: "That the Report be referred again to the Delegates to take the necessary steps to give effect to the principles expressed therein." It was then (moved by Dr. Starling, seconded by Dr. Hale White, and) resolved: "That it be suggested to the Delegates that the Presidents of the Royal Colleges be requested to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the need of change in the provisions of University teaching in Medicine, and to the desirability of providing for this subject in the appointment of and reference to a Royal Commission."

In view of the urgency of the matter, and it being found impracticable to get a meeting of the Delegates together before Christmas, the Presidents of the two Colleges agreed to address separate letters to Mr. Asquith (Prime Minister).

The following letter was sent by the President of the Royal College of Physicians:—

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W., December 21st, 1908.

To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister.

SIR,

In view of a proposed appointment of a Royal Commission to consider matters relating to the University of London, I desire, on behalf of the Royal College of Physicians, to call your attention to a most important question of medical education in London which has been for the past 30 years before the profession and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the Metropolis, and for which it was confidently expected that a satisfactory solution would have been found in the recon-

struction of the University in 1898, but which still remains as unsettled and as pressing as ever. That question is the need which exists that the average student of medicine in the most important centre of Medical education in the world should be enabled to obtain an academic degree entitling him to the style of M.D., the absence of which seriously prejudices him in the practice of his profession.

The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons during the past year have been actively engaged in formulating a scheme of association of the two Colleges with the University of London for this purpose, which has only just been adopted by the Colleges, and it was intended forthwith to invite the Senate of the University of London to confer on the subject, in view of the powers under Statute 123 of the Charter of 1898.

Having been informed, however, that under petition from the Senate a Royal Commission is soon to be appointed, I take the earliest opportunity to respectfully beg, in the name of my College, that the reference of the Commission should be so extended as to include a consideration of the advisability of so associating the University with the two Royal Colleges for the provision of a pass degree for London students in addition to the present degrees, which are of honours standard and are not restricted to students who have pursued their medical education in London. And I would respectfully urge that some Members should be chosen to serve on the proposed Commission who are especially and practically informed with regard to the principles and details of the scheme of the Royal Colleges.

We should deem it a great favour, Sir, if you would grant a brief interview to a deputation from the Colleges to further explain, or to answer any questions on, the subject of this application.

I address you now, fearing that through the delay occasioned by the intended negotiations with the Senate, the opportunity which the appointment of the Commission now affords of having the matter fully considered might be missed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. Douglas Powell,
President, Royal College of Physicians.

No answer was received beyond an acknowledgment, but on February 20th, 1909, a notice appeared in *The Times* that the Royal Commission had been appointed, and it was found that the reference had been so widened as to go far beyond the request of the Senate, showing that the points submitted by the Colleges, probably also those which were independently submitted by the Medical Schools of London at the same time had been taken into consideration; and it was explained by the President of the Board of Education, in answer to a question in the House, that the Commission was a judicial one, and it was thought inexpedient to have members of it representing the various interests concerned.

The Delegates had met on January 21st, 1909, to consider the question of approaching the Senate, and the following letter was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the Colleges:—

January 22nd, 1909.

To the Vice-Chancellor, University of London.

SIR,

The Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England desire to submit to the Senate of the University of London certain facts relating to the education and examination of candidates for medical degrees of the University, and for the conjoint Diplomas of the two Colleges (L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.), with a view to the consideration of a possible means of simplifying and concentrating the examinations for London Medical Students, and of meeting the undoubted demand for a degree in medicine, which shall be more accessible to the average London student.

The Royal Colleges believe that if there exists a general desire on the part of the University and the Royal Colleges to unite in a concerted effort to provide such a degree, it is quite possible under the conditions of Statute 123 of the University to attain that object.

At the present time, of the male graduates of the University of London, 84 per cent. take the diplomas of the Royal Colleges, and these candidates are therefore examined twice over in all the subjects of the final examination by separate

boards of examiners. In the University and in the Royal Colleges the same representatives of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Anatomy, and Physiology, and other subjects teach for the examinations of the three institutions, and the organisation of medical education in London is largely controlled by the same individuals.

The general character of the examinations and the methods of conducting them by the University and the Royal Colleges are very similar.

The University makes use of the Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges for the Intermediate M.B. examination, for the viva voce examinations in Medicine, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, Public Health, for the Clinical examination in Surgery, and the examination in Surgical Anatomy and Apparatus for the final M.B., B.S., as well as for part of the M.S. degree. The rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons and preparations from the Hunterian Museum are placed at the disposal of the University for the pathological part of the final M.B., B.S. examination. The instruments, specimens and other apparatus of the Conjoint Board are also utilised, and the officials of the Board assist to a considerable extent in the arrangements for some of these University examinations.

Looking to these facts, the Royal Colleges appointed a joint committee of Delegates to consider whether some scheme could be arrived at by which under Statute 123 of the University, a conjoint system of examinations could be arranged, and at the same time, to formulate a proposal by which a more accessible degree in Medicine could be provided for London students, as distinguished from the degree now open to any student, whether internal or external.

In considering such a scheme the Delegates have taken as a basis of their deliberations the following principles:—

(a) That the University shall retain all its existing rights as to the granting of Degrees, but should consent to exercise them as regards Pass Degrees conjointly with the Royal Colleges so far as those students are concerned who shall have spent not less than four years in study at London Medical Schools and Hospitals,

and who shall have complied with such conditions as the University and the Royal Colleges may determine:

It is thus assumed that the University will continue to grant, independently of the Royal Colleges, Degrees in Medicine and Surgery which might be called Honours' Degrees. The views of those who maintain that the present Degrees of the University of London are of an Honours' standard, would thus be met;

(b) That the Royal Colleges should retain all their existing rights to grant Diplomas to those who (1) are not eligible under the foregoing conditions; or (2) do not desire to come under such conditions:

It is thus assumed that the Royal Colleges will continue to admit to examination for their Diplomas Candidates from other Universities, Home, Foreign, and Colonial, as well as London medical students who are not students of the London University;

- (c) That the Royal Colleges should be associated with the University in conducting the Preliminary Scientific, Intermediate, and final examinations for the Pass degree (M.B., B.S., M.D.). By this arrangement it is hoped to secure:—
  - (1) That the average London student will be able to obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine;
  - (2) That Medical education in London would become more systematised;
  - (3) That there will be a reduction in the number of examinations to be passed by the student desiring to take a Degree and the Diplomas;
  - (4) That a larger proportion of students would be encouraged to avail themselves of the great opportunities of clinical study afforded by the hospitals of London;
  - (5) That the University and the Royal Colleges acting together with the same Staff and equipment would be able to reduce the expenditure on examinations.

We are desired by our Colleges to express the hope that the Senate will take this subject into their earnest consideration, and that they will see their way to appoint representatives to meet our Delegates, to discuss the proposals thus briefly outlined.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. Douglas Powell,
President, Royal College of Physicians.
(Signed) Henry Morris,
President, Royal College of Surgeons.

A courteous reply was received from the Vice-Chancellor to the effect that the request should receive full consideration, and it has since been reported to the Medical Committee, and will come before the Senate in due course.

After the appointment of the Commission a meeting of the Delegates was held on March 5th to determine what further steps should be taken. It was felt to be of great importance that the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools of London should meet and confer on the best method of procedure in a matter interesting them both so vitally, with a view as far as possible to present a united front; and it was decided that the Delegates should seek authority from the Colleges to do this. This authority was given by the Royal College of Surgeons on March 11th, and by the Royal College of Physicians on March 19th.

I must now ask your indulgence whilst I briefly refer to those Fellows who have departed from us since the last Presidential election. Their names are:—

Name.	Date of Death.	Age.
Charles James Cullingworth Edwin Rickards Bertram Louis Abrahams Henry Ashby Thomas Stevenson Henry Alfred Pitman Charles Edward Beevor Peter Horrocks Charles Coates Arthur Gamgee	 May 11th, 1908 June 11th, ,, June 21st, ,, July 6th, ,, July 27th ,, November 6th, 1908 December 5th, ,, February 28th, 1909 March 23rd, ,, March 29th, ,,	66 67 38 62 70 100 54 56 83 67

CHARLES JAMES CULLINGWORTH, M.D., D.C.L. Durham, LL.D. Aberdeen, Consulting Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, died in London on May 11th, aged 66, of angina pectoris, from attacks of which he had been suffering for eight years.

He was born in Leeds on June 3rd, 1841, his father being a publisher and bookseller, and his mother, née Sarah Gledhill, the daughter of a farmer and landowner in Yorkshire. He was educated at the Wesley College, Sheffield, but on leaving school he had to help his father in his business and did not begin to study medicine till 1860. He was then apprenticed to a general practitioner in Leeds and studied at the Leeds School of Medicine. Qualifying in 1865, he spent the first 20 years of his professional life in Manchester, where he held the offices of Surgeon to the St. Mary's Hospital for Women, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, and subsequently Professor of Obstetric Medicine in Owens College.

Dr. Cullingworth became a Member of this College in 1878, graduated M.D. at the Durham University in 1881, and henceforth gave himself up to consulting work in Obstetric Medicine and Gynæcology. In 1887 he attained the Fellowship and was appointed Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital the following year. He delivered the Bradshaw Lecture in 1902 and the Ingleby Lecture at the University of Birmingham in 1904. He was President of the Obstetrical Society of London in 1897 and 1898, and was made Consulting Physician to St. Thomas's in 1904.

Dr. Cullingworth took great interest in the Midwives' question, was on the Midwives' Committee of the Obstetrical Society of London, and Chairman of the Board for the Examination of Midwives, and, after the passing of the Midwives' Act, served for three years on the Central Board as representative of the Incorporated Institute for Midwives. In the Contemporary Review for March, 1898, he published his views on the subject of Registration.

Dr. Cullingworth was a prolific writer, his best known works being "The Value of Abdominal Section in certain Cases of Pelvic Peritonitis Based on an Experience of Fifty Cases," 1892; "Clinical Illustrations of the Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes

and of Tubal Gestation," 1895; "Puerperal Fever as a Preventable Disease," 1888; the Address in "Obstetrics and Gynæcology," delivered before the Meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle in 1893; and an Address on "The Importance of Personal Character in the Profession of Medicine." He also contributed an article on 'Pelvic Inflammation' in Allbutt and Playfair's "System of Gynæcology," 1896 and 1906. He was one of the founders of the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynæcology of the British Empire, and Editor for the last two years. He was well acquainted with the English and American classics, and a fervent admirer of Wendell Holmes and Sir Thomas Browne. He was brought up a Wesleyan, but ultimately joined the Church of England.

Dr. Cullingworth married, in 1882, Emily Mary, daughter of the late Richard Freeman and sister of a well-known physician of San Remo. His wife and one daughter survive him. He was buried at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, and a memorial service was held at St. Thomas's, Portman Square.

Of small stature and slenderly built, Cullingworth was of nervous temperament and great energy and enthusiasm. His amiable and upright character made him many friends, and his opinion as a consultant was much valued. He was a clever and convincing speaker, and sometimes recited his favourite authors, especially Tennyson and Browning, on charitable occasions. His most original and valuable contribution to medical literature was on tubal pregnancy.

EDWIN RICKARDS, M.A., M.B. Oxon., F.R.C.S. England, L.S.A., who died on June 11th, 1908, at Edgbaston, from broncho-pneumonia following influenza, aged 67, was born at Cosby, in Leicestershire, in 1841, his father being the Vicar of Cosby and his mother the daughter of Mr. Spicer. He was educated privately, by his father, and at St. John's College, Oxford, and University College Hospital. He graduated M.A. in 1865 and M.B. in 1872. In 1870 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the same year was appointed Registrar and Pathologist at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and Resident Medical Officer

in 1873. He obtained the Membership of the College in 1874, and was elected Fellow in 1886. His whole professional life was passed in Birmingham. In 1874 he was made Physician to the General Hospital and continued his connection with the Hospital till 1904, when he resigned and was made Consulting Physician. For 20 years Dr. Rickards was also Consulting Physician to the General Dispensary and Honorary Physician to the Institution for the Blind. He was also a Member of Council of the University of Birmingham, and took an active interest in the local medical societies, being President of several of them. He handsomely contributed to the building and equipment of the Pathological Laboratory of the Medical School of Birmingham.

Dr. Rickards did not often write, but he made two contributions to medical journals of some interest—(1) an account of complete calcification of the pericardium, (2) an account of complete fatty transformation of a kidney in the pelvis of which a calculus was lodged. When President of the Birmingham and Midland Counties' Branch of the British Medical Association in 1893, he gave an address on "The Treatment of Infectious Diseases by Vaccine," which showed a deep knowledge of bacteriology and an appreciation of the possibilities of vaccine treatment, which has since been realised.

Dr. Rickards was a good teacher and a keen observer, and to these qualities he added the saving grace of humour. Without any special brilliancy he was a very sound physician, and his opinion on life assurance cases was much approved. He was a Justice of the Peace and a very hospitable man.

Dr. Rickards married somewhat late in life the daughter of Mr. John Archer, F.R.C.S., of Birmingham, who survives him. There were no children.

The funeral took place on June 15th at Northfield Parish Church.

Bertram Louis Abrahams, M.B., B.Sc. London, Senior Assistant Physician, Westminster Hospital, died on June 21st, at the age of 38, somewhat suddenly, though he had not had good health for some years.

He was born in London in 1870, the son of Mr. L. B. Abrahams, Head Master of the Jews' Free School, who married Miss Fanny Mosely. He was educated at the City of London School and University College, and graduated B.Sc. with honours in 1890, and M.B. in 1895 with honours in Medicine and Forensic Medicine, at the University of London, having taken the Conjoint Diplomas the preceding year. In 1896 he became a Member and in 1904 a Fellow of this College. 1899 he was appointed Medical Registrar at Westminster Hospital, and subsequently became Lecturer on Physiology and on Medicine, Pathologist, Sub-Dean and Assistant Physician. In 1904 he was appointed Examiner in Physiology to the Conjoint Board, and had been recently made Medical Inspector of Schools by the London County Council. In 1907 he delivered the Arris and Gale Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr. Abrahams was a frequent contributor to the Medical Journals, and wrote articles on diseases of the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus, on Myalgia and on Myositis Ossificans, and on Medical Applications of Electricity in Allchin's "Manual of Medicine." He wrote a book on the Principles of Pathology, and edited a German-English dictionary of medical terms. He belonged to the chief English medical societies, and contributed many papers to the "Transactions" of the Clinical Society.

Dr. Abrahams took an active interest in the Jewish Lads' Brigade, and was for many years their P.M.O. in the camp at Deal. He was a prominent Freemason. He spent several winters in Egypt, and had been advised to live there.

He married in 1896 the daughter of Mr. A. J. Simmons who, with a daughter, survives him.

Abrahams was a very able and energetic man, and was one of our Junior Fellows who would have acquired distinction. Sir W. Allchin speaks of him as a most clear and able clinical teacher. He took an active interest in College affairs, and within a few days of his death was attending an informal committee, endeavouring to shape out a scheme under which the University of London might associate with the Royal

Colleges in establishing a pass degree for London students. His premature death is a loss to this College which I, personally, much deplore.

Henry Ashby, M.D. Lond., Lecturer and Examiner in Diseases of Children, Manchester University, Senior Physician to the Manchester Hospital for Children, who died at Didsbury, on July 6th, 1908, aged 62, was born at Carshalton, Surrey, in 1846, and was the son of Mr. John Ashby, an engineering miller, who married Miss C. Gibbon. The Ashbys were a Quaker family, and Henry Ashby was educated at the Ackworth Friends' School, but he left the community about 30 years ago.

He began his medical studies at Guy's Hospital, where he obtained the Gold Medal for Clinical Medicine (1873), and was for two years Assistant in the Physiological Laboratory and Resident Obstetric and House Physician. In 1873 he took the M.R.C.S., in 1874 graduated M.B., and in 1878 M.D. London, with a Gold Medal. In 1875 he was appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy and Physiology in the Liverpool School of Medicine, and, later, Assistant Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children. About 1879 he left Liverpool, was appointed Physician to the Manchester Hospital for Children, Pendlebury, and commenced to practise in Manchester, where he soon became known as an authority and consultant on the treatment of children.

In 1880 Dr. Ashby was appointed Evening Lecturer on Animal Physiology at Owens College, and the following year Lecturer on Diseases of Children, first at Owens College, and subsequently at the Victoria University. He was for the last 24 years examiner in this subject, first in the undivided Victoria University, and then in the University of Manchester.

He took much interest in the various medical societies of Manchester, and was successively Secretary to the Microscopical Section of the Medical Society, President of the Pathological Society, President of the Medico-Ethical Association and of the Medical Society. He was also Honorary Consulting Physician to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at

Old Trafford, and the Sandlebridge Boarding Schools. He was a member of the Pathological Society of London, and in 1904 was elected honorary member of the American Pedriatic Society.

In 1883 he became a Member, and in 1890 was elected Fellow of this College.

Dr. Ashby was much interested in the prevention of disease and, as a means to that end, in the amelioration of the conditions of living of the working classes, and he was frequently consulted by the Manchester Education Authority which appointed him Medical Examiner to several of the special schools with which they were connected. He was also a Governor of the School for Feeble-minded Children at Sandlebridge, and largely concerned with the Princess Christian College at Withington, where a studentship is to be founded in memory of him. In 1904 the Royal College of Physicians suggested that he should give evidence before the Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, and he did so, giving as the chief factors causing physical deterioration in children "heredity, unintelligent mothering, improper feeding."

Dr. Ashby wrote many works on the diseases of children, the best known being "The Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical" (5th edition), "Notes on Physiology" (7th edition), "Milk and Infantile Disease," "Feeding in Relation to Infantile Mortality," besides many articles in cyclopædias and magazines.

He was somewhat curt in manner, but in truth a genial, kind, and large-hearted man, and a devoted friend of children, in whose cause his life's work was spent.

He married in 1879, Helen, daughter of the Rev. F. E. Tuke, of Borden, Kent, who survives him, with two sons and a daughter.

The funeral took place on July 8th at the Manchester Crematorium, and the urn was placed in the family vault at St. James's Church, Rusholme.

Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D. London, M.R.C.S. England, Senior Scientific Analyst to the Home Office, who died on

July 27th, 1908, at Streatham, aged 70, was born at Rainton, in Yorkshire, on April 14th, 1838. His father was a scientific farmer, and an authority on agricultural machinery, and his mother, Hannah Williamson, the daughter of a banker. He was educated privately, and for a year (1855–6) studied scientific agriculture on his father's farm. In 1857 he became a medical pupil of Mr. Steel, of Bradford; in 1859 matriculated at the University of London, and entered at Guy's Hospital Medical School. In both the M.B. examinations he gained scholarships and gold medals, and graduated M.D. in 1864. He became Member of this College in 1864 and Fellow in 1871.

In 1863 Dr. Stevenson began to practise in Bradford, but soon returned to Guy's Hospital, and was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry in 1870 and in Forensic Medicine in 1878, both of which posts he retained for more than 25 years, and the latter up to the time of his death. In 1881 he was appointed Senior Scientific Analyst to the Home Office, having already acted as such for some years. He was also Analyst to the Counties of Surrey and Bedfordshire, and the Boroughs of St. Pancras and Shoreditch, and Examiner in Forensic Medicine to various Universities, as well as Medical Officer of Health to St. Pancras for many years. He also undertook many analyses of water, food, and drugs.

Dr. Stevenson was at different times President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, the Society of Public Analysts, and the Institute of Chemistry. He obtained the honour of knighthood in 1904.

Sir Thomas Stevenson edited and largely added to Taylor's "Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence" and "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," and was joint editor with Sir Shirley Murphy of "A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health." He contributed also to various medical and scientific journals.

Sir Thomas was best known, and will be remembered, as a toxicologist, and in connection with various causes célèbres in which murder or suicide by poison was suspected, notably the Maybrick case (arsenic), the Lamson case (aconite), the

Devereux case (morphine), the Hickman case (morphine), the Neil Cream case (strychnine), the Chapman case (antimony), and the Bell case (antimony).

There was a rugged honesty and straightforwardness about him, both in appearance and character, that did not give the impression of a man whose subtle analysis could circumventand bring to justice the desperate schemes of the poisoner, and whose sound and convincing evidence on scientific questions could withstand all the onslaughts of expert interrogation. A colleague who knew him well says: "Stevenson was superb as a witness. This was felt universally by Bench, Bar, and public. Whether under examination-in-chief, or when being cross-examined, he was imperturbable, and his clear, wellconsidered statements always carried conviction. His success under cross-examination was not, I think, due to any special art. His evidence was always carefully prepared, was the exact, unexaggerated truth, and contained nothing for the cross-examining Counsel to whittle away. If he used any art it was not exercised in criminal cases, and was at any time only the justifiable and unfamiliar one of understating rather than overstating one's case. Cross-examination seemed always to strengthen rather than weaken his position, and soon collapsed. But, as I have said, his great impressiveness in the witness-box was due to his innate love of truth, and to his care in making every statement exact and unequivocal."

The simplicity of Sir Thomas Stevenson's character, his sincerity and unimpeachable honour, rendered him a worthy upholder of the prestige of the College in public places, and we are the richer for having shared his Fellowship. He was a deeply religious man, a staunch Churchman, Churchwarden of his parish for many years, a supporter of the Church's medical missions, and an advocate of Church Schools. "His wish to die in harness was fulfilled," writes a relative in a letter to the *Times*, "in his garden one day, falling asleep the next, and so passing away. What happier ending could be given to so strenuous a life?"

He married, in 1867, Miss Agnes Maberly, who died in January, 1908. They had two sons, one of whom predeceased

them, and was a member of the medical profession. There were five daughters, one of whom is an M.D. and a Medical Missionary in India, and another, Mrs. Grove, is married to a medical practitioner at St. Ives.

The funeral service took place at Streatham Parish Church, on July 31st, and the interment at Norwood Cemetery.

Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D. Cantab., Emeritus Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, Consulting Physician, formerly Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Medicine, St. George's Hospital, died on November 6th, 1908, in his 101st year.

Sir Henry Pitman was born in London on July 1st, 1808, and was the son of a solicitor, his mother being a member of a well-known Worcester family. He was educated at private schools before going to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1827, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. He travelled in Europe for 12 months and acquired some knowledge of French and Italian. On his return he spent six months in a solicitor's office, and then determined to study for the medical profession and entered at St. George's Hospital, graduating at Cambridge, M.B. in 1835, and M.D. in 1841. In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Physician and Lecturer on Materia Medica at St. George's Hospital, and in 1857 Physician and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, which posts he held till 1866, when he became Consulting Physician, his appointment being the first that had been made at that Hospital.

According to Sir Henry's own account of his life (Lancet), during the period that elapsed between his graduating M.D. and becoming Assistant Physician at St. George's, he was for nine months medical attendant to the Duke of Grafton at Euston Hall, and then returned to study in the wards of St. George's, devoting his attention especially to chemistry, in which he took great interest; his knowledge of this subject was of practical use in connection with a trial for murder in 1858, which was suspected to have been brought about by prussic acid.

Dr. Pitman became Licentiate (then equivalent to Member) of this College in 1840 and a Fellow in 1845; herwas Censor

for 1856–7, and was elected Registrar in 1858 in succession to Dr. Francis Hawkins. In 1876 he was appointed to represent the College upon the General Medical Council, and in 1881 became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council. He retired from this post in 1886 and from that of Registrar in 1889, in his 81st year. He received the honour of knighthood in 1883.

When Dr. Pitman was elected Registrar of this College the Medical Act of 1858 had just been passed, followed by the Act of 1860 by which the President was to be elected by the Fellows at large, and new laws were made touching the Licentiates, the College giving up the power to confer the exclusive right to practice in London. Under this Act also the University degrees became licences to practise when they had not been so before. Sir Henry Pitman was a leading Member of the Committee for the translation of the old Latin Statutes of the College into English Byelaws and Regulations, with all the changes required to place them in conformity with the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1860. Amongst the other important events in the College with which he was principally concerned were the publication of the 1st edition of "Nomenclature of Diseases" in 1869; the drawing up a Memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Disraeli) with a view to the improvement of the dwellings of the poor (in conjunction with Dr. Anstie); and the institution of a special examination and Diploma in Public Health. Dr. Pitman was also largely responsible for the initiation of the scheme of the Conjoint Examining Board. He served on all the Committees relating to this matter from its inception till its completion in 1883; and it was in connection with his work on the new Licences and the completion of the agreement of the two Colleges on the Conjoint Board of Examinations that the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him. He subsequently took an active part in choosing a site for the Examination Hall and was responsible for the arrangements at the laying of the Foundation stone by Queen Victoria. It is curious that the time of his death should have been so nearly coincident with the abandonment and sale of the Embankment Buildings. Sir Henry's interest in the costly scheme of their acquisition was a far-reaching design embracing the idea of a great Metropolitan School for teaching the Sciences preliminary to Medicine, which was rendered nugatory by the opposition of the Schools of Medicine. In 1887 Sir Henry presented to the College a volume of the Annals which he had compiled to replace one missing. In the same year he, with Sir W. Jenner, attended at Windsor to present to the Queen an Address of Congratulation from this College on the Jubilee of her reign.

After his retirement from the post of Registrar in his 81st year, Sir Henry lived with his family at Enfield, spending his time among his books, but always keeping himself, through his friends, well informed of the doings of the College. On July 1st, 1908, he celebrated his 100th birthday. He received a congratulatory telegram from the King, and the President, Censors, Treasurer, Registrar, and other Fellows of the College visited him and presented him with a silver-gilt bowl bearing a suitable inscription. Although partially deaf and with failing eyesight, Sir Henry was in full possession of his mental faculties and spoke in a strong, clear voice to his visitors. His last illness followed upon the shock from a fall in his bedroom, upon which some passive congestion of the lungs ensued, terminating in heart failure.

Sir H. Pitman always carried about with him an air of somewhat judicial gravity, the severity of which was, however, readily lightened by the twinkle of humour and kindliness which gathered about the eye in conversation and sometimes in thought. He was a deeply religious man and a strict sabbatarian, of the Evangelical section of the Established Church. His mental equipment, his precise accuracy, and his sound logical but unimaginative judgment were rather of the legal than of the medical order. His gifts were for administration rather than for research. He had the ability and industry which would command success in anything he undertook, but his bent was rather for official duty than for the service of medicine, and the organisation of the examinations of the College to their present state of great efficiency was largely the work of his hands.

Dr. Pitman married, in 1852, Frances, the daughter of Thomas Wildman, of Eastbourne, who survives him, with three sons and four daughters.

The funeral took place at Enfield, on November 11th, and was attended by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and several of the Fellows.

CHARLES EDWARD BEEVOR, M.D. Lond., Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and to the Great Northern Hospital, died in London on December 5th, 1908. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Beevor, F.R.C.S., and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burrell, and was born in London in 1854. He received his early education at the Blackheath Proprietary School and University College, London, and his medical training at University College Hospital. After graduating M.D. Lond. in 1881, Beevor took a year's study in Vienna and in Berlin, and at various times he visited the great teachers of Paris. On his return from Germany he was occupied for about four years with Sir Victor Horsley in experimental research on cerebral localisation. became a Member of this College in 1882, a Fellow in 1888, and was Croonian Lecturer in 1903, the subject of his lectures being "Muscular Movements and their Representation in the Central Nervous System."

Having held the offices of House Physician at the University College Hospital and Resident Medical Officer at the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, he was appointed Assistant Physician, and in 1883 became full Physician to the latter hospital, and in 1885 Physician to the Great Northern Hospital. He delivered the Lettsomian Lectures at the Medical Society in 1907 on "The Diagnosis and Localisation of Cerebral Tumours." At the time of his death he had been for nearly ten years Honorary Secretary to the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research, and was President of the Neurological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine of London.

Last May Dr. Beevor went to America at the invitation of

the Neurologists of that country and lectured to various Medical and Neurological Societies.

Dr. Beevor contributed many papers to Brain and other Medical Journals, one of the most important being his work on the distribution of the different arteries supplying the brain, published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of 1908. He published A Handbook on Diseases of the Nervous System.

Dr. Beevor was a man of an exceedingly gentle and amiable disposition, with musical and artistic gifts, but of great intellectual power and attainments. Modest and retiring, his authority, especially upon nervous diseases, was nevertheless very high. His knowledge of anatomy was profound, and those who heard his Croonian Lectures at the College were deeply impressed by his thorough grasp in detail and function of the human mechanism, the motor paths to which from their very source in the cerebral centres he had so laboriously studied in association with Sir Victor Horsley. As a humane and fairminded man, well versed in the technique of experimental work, no one could be better fitted as Honorary Secretary to the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research to intervene in the rôle of an assessor between the experimental enquirer and the Home Office Department to which certificates for experiments on animals are submitted.

Dr. Beevor had attended the Annual Dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine, apparently in good health and spirits, drove home with a friend, and two hours later was seized with angina pectoris, and died almost immediately.

He married, in 1882, Blanche Adine, the daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Robinson Leadam, who survives him, with a son and a daughter.

The funeral service was held at St. Peter's, Vere Street, on December 9th, and was attended by the President and many Fellows and friends.

Peter Horrocks, M.D. Lond., Senior Obstetric Physician to Guy's Hospital, died on February 28th, 1909, at the age of 56, after an operation for the removal of a recurrent vesical

growth which first manifested itself in 1907. He was the seventh son of the late Mr. George Horrocks, of Farnworth, near Bolton, cotton spinner and manufacturer, who married Mary Horner, a lady of good Lancashire stock. He was born on February 21st, 1853, and received his medical education at Owens College, Manchester, and at Guy's Hospital, where he took many prizes. He became M.B. of London in 1877 (Gold Medal in Medicine, Honours in Obstetrics) and M.D. in 1878. Dr. Horrocks was successively Demonstrator in Anatomy, Superintendent of the Electrical Department, Assistant Obstetric Physician (1883), and Obstetric Physician at Guy's Hospital. He was Assistant Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic from 1880 to 1883, and while there wrote for the "Guy's Hospital Reports" an article "Reflex Action in Diagnosis" (1881), supporting his conclusions by original experiments. Dr. Horrocks became a member of this College in 1880 and a Fellow in 1889. He was Honorary Secretary of the Obstetrical Society from 1890 to 1893, and President in 1901 and 1902.

.Horrocks was a man not only of mental attainments, but of remarkable physical energy. He devoted his holiday times to boating sports and Alpine climbing, and in 1894 nearly met his death, being projected by the slipping of a stone, with his two guides, over a precipice and only saved by his rope catching on a projecting rock. A lower portion of the rope broke, one of his guides was killed, and Horrocks was suspended for some time before he and his other guide were rescued. This narrow escape, however, did not prevent him from pursuing his favourite recreation. He was a successful teacher, an able operator, and enjoyed a valuable hospital career and a large consulting practice. He leaves no formal work behind him, but contributed some valuable papers to the Medical Journals and the "Guy's Hospital Reports," his chief subjects being "sterility" and "concealed menstruation." Oration at the Hunterian Society in 1898, he discussed the interesting question of the additional heredity acquired from the mother through the medium of the placental blood. Dr. Horrocks was unmarried.

The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on March 4th.

Charles Coates, M.D. Aberdeen, died at Bath on March 24th, 1909, aged 83. He was born at Headingley, near Leeds, in 1826; his father, W. H. Coates, was the son of General Coates who had served in the American War; his mother, née Sarah Shipton, was a cousin of the late Dr. Charles J. Hare, of Manchester Square, a Fellow of the College. He was educated at Leeds Grammar School and Aberdeen University, graduating M.D. there in 1857. He was House Surgeon at Bradford Infirmary, and later on Resident Clinical Assistant at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

Dr. Coates, who retired from practice about 10 years ago, was the oldest medical practitioner in Bath. He was, with one exception, the Senior Governor of the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Honorary Consulting Physician to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, a Trustee of Partis College and also of Holburne Museum. He contributed liberally to the Bath Charitable Institutions, gave £1,000 to the Blue Coat School in 1899, and in 1907 made to this College the generous gift to which I have alluded.

Dr. Coates was a member of several of the Medical Societies of London and Consulting Physician to the Royal United Hospital, but does not seem to have contributed much to the literature of medicine. He became a member of this College in 1859 and a Fellow in 1873.

He was twice married; his first wife was the daughter of Samuel Hope, Banker, of Liverpool, the second, who survives him, Mary, Lady Hobart, widow of Lord Hobart, some time Governor of Madras (son of the sixth Earl of Buckingham) and daughter of the late Bishop Carr, first Bishop of Bombay. By his first wife he had a daughter, Mrs. Shand, and two sons, the elder of whom, Charles Middleton Coates, is in practice near Taunton.

Dr. Coates was a man of fine presence and pleasant, courtly manners. He for many years enjoyed a large personal and consulting practice in Bath.

ARTHUR GAMGEE, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. LL.D., Edin., died in Paris on March 29th, 1909, aged 67, from pneumonia following influenza.



# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

MARCH 21st, 1910.

BY

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,

HON. M.D. DUBLIN; LL.D. ABERD. AND BIRM.; D.SC. OXON; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

PRESIDENT.

#### LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

1910.



## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

MARCH 21st, 1910.

The College Roll, taken in January last, numbered 339 Fellows, 479 Members, 11,508 Licentiates, 2 extra urbem Licentiates.

During the year 1909 the College lost by death 12 Fellows, 13 Members, 114 Licentiates, and 1 extra urbem Licentiate.\* Two Members resigned, 1 Membership was restored, 13 Members became Fellows, and 15 Licentiates became Members; the net result of all changes being that there is 1 Fellow more and 1 Member less than in the preceding year, with an increase of 236 Licentiates, and a reduction of the old order of extra urbem Licentiates to 2 only.

# Royal Honours and Distinctions.

I have to offer the congratulations of the College to our Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, upon whom the King was pleased to confer a Baronetcy in June last, and to Dr. J. Ritchie Simpson, a Fellow of the College and Professor of Hygiene, King's College, upon whom the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was at the same time conferred for his services in connection with the prevention of Tropical Disease. Dr. George Ogilvie, a Fellow, has also received from the King of Spain the insignia of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catolica. Mr. Edgar Thurston, of Madras, a Licentiate of the College, has been created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

<sup>\*</sup> One extra urbem Licentiate, Dr. Griffin, who was reckoned in last year's roll, had died three years previously, and his son's name was inserted by mistake.

# Award of Medals, Prizes, and Scholarships.

The Baly Medal, awarded every alternate year for distinction in the science of Physiology (especially during the two years preceding the award), has this year been awarded to Professor Emil Fischer, of the University of Berlin.

The Moxon Gold Medal, awarded every third year for observation and research in Clinical Medicine, was awarded to Sir William R. Gowers, M.D., F.R.S.

The Weber-Parkes Prize and Medals, awarded every third year for the best essay on some subject connected with etiology, prevention, pathology or treatment of tuberculosis, especially with reference to Pulmonary Consumption in man, were awarded as follows:—prize and medal to Dr. Camac Wilkinson, F.R.C.P.; 2nd medal to Dr. Arthur Conyers Inman.

The Charles Murchison Memorial Scholarship in Clinical Medicine was awarded in Edinburgh, by the University of Edinburgh, to Alexander Gibson, M.A., M.B., Edinburgh.

The Jenks Memorial Scholarship was awarded to Philip Dennis Scott.

### The Harveian Oration and Lectures.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on St. Luke's Day by Dr. Savage. The orator, after briefly referring to the condition of science and literature in Harvey's time, commented upon the close connection between medicine and religion which then prevailed, and which survived longer in the case of insanity than in other branches of medicine, accounting for the severe disciplinary treatment of that disease which extended up to almost recent years. Incidentally, Dr. Savage referred to Burton's humane views on insanity, and compared the earlier and later methods of treatment at Bethlehem Hospital. learned orator then discussed the tendencies of experimental psychology and hypnotic suggestion; these gropings of science beyond the lines of demonstration were, he thought, not without hope of future practical usefulness, and he instanced some psychical cases in which hypnotic suggestion had proved of value. Dr. Savage advocated the use of hypnotic suggestion for

certain purposes, especially (1) in obtaining sleep; (2) for the removal of pain; and (3) in treating alcohol and drug cases, and regarded it, properly safeguarded, as suitable for the treatment of some of the neuroses.

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow delivered the Croonian Lectures in June, in which he made an able exposition of the relation of radio-activity to Carcinoma. The lectures were based upon an enquiry into the action (which he called skotographic) of certain radio-active animal tissues regarded as causally connected with local cancer, when exposed in the dark to a photographic plate, and also the influence of the same substances upon the electroscope. In his remaining lectures he endeavoured to trace the etiological relationship of these combined physical and chemical agencies in the incidence of cancer in regard to age, sex, and locality.

For the Bradshaw Lecture, delivered on November 2nd, by Dr. James A. Lindsay, of Belfast, the subject was appropriate to the year of Darwin's centenary, *i.e.*, the relation of the great naturalist's work to Medicine. In this interesting address the law of evolution was carefully considered in respect to the rudimentary organs of man, the etiology of the diseases which affect him, and the race problems and social forces which fundamentally influence his civilization and destiny.

Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt, in the Fitzpatrick Lectures delivered on the 4th and 9th of November, traced the origin of Greek Medicine in Rome from the folk lore of the Aboriginal races and the Northern tribes which displaced or absorbed them, to the more formal schools of Hippocrates, Celsus, Asclepiades, and Galen.

In the Milroy Lectures of February last on "The Streptotrichoses and Tuberculosis," Mr. Foulerton discussed the relationship, clinical and histological, which he regarded as an established generic affinity, between the streptothrix infections and those recognised under the name of Tuberculosis. He maintained that this relationship, supported by a comparison of the biological characteristics of recognised streptothrix organisms on the one hand, and the different strains of the parasites of tuberculosis on the other, leaves no doubt that Koch's bacillus

is a mould fungus, and has been placed erroneously among the fission fungi.

The Goulstonian Lectures were delivered by Dr. Bolton on March 1st, 3rd, and 8th, the subject being "A Contribution to the Localisation of Cerebral Function, based on the Clinico-Pathological Study of Mental Disease."

The Lumleian Lectures were delivered by Professor Osler, in the course of the past fortnight, on "Angina Pectoris." The learned lecturer regarded the disease as essentially a vessel degeneration, and illustrated its symptomatology, with all the wealth of his large experience, as mainly arising through the mechanism of vasomotor spasm and the variations of local and general blood pressure thereby occasioned.

Gifts to the College—Library and Library Committee.

The College has been the recipient of the following interesting gifts:—

Dr. Norman Moore signalised his retirement from the office of Senior Censor by the presentation of a handsome silver tea-pot with a suitable Latin inscription, for the use of the Censors' Board.

A copy of a miniature portrait of Dr. Anthony Todd Thompson, a former Fellow, was presented by his granddaughter, Miss Amy Maxwell.

An oil painting of the late Dr. Playfair has been presented to the College by his widow.

A gold pencil case, long in the possession of the late Sir William Gull, was presented by Dr. Donald Hood.

Many valuable works have been presented to the Library by the Master and Fellows of Caius College, the Oxford University Press, Mr. Fleming, Professor Osler, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, and Dr. Payne.

## College Affairs, etc.

On May 16th, 1909, a letter was received from Dr. Liveing intimating his desire to retire from the Registrarship, which he had held for 23 years. His resignation was received with great

regret and with grateful recognition of his devoted and able services to the College. It was proposed by Sir William Church, seconded by the Senior Censor, and supported by the President, that Dr. Liveing should be invited to sit for his portrait, to be painted and hung in the College. A committee was formed and Mr. Ouless was commissioned to paint the portrait, which is now well-nigh completed. At a later date it was resolved that he be appointed Emeritus Registrar.

The College has to regret that ill health has obliged Dr. Pye-Smith to resign the post of Representative of the College on the Senate of the University of London. Sir William Allchin has been appointed in his place. Dr. Pye-Smith has also resigned the post of Representative of the College on the Executive Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and Dr. Newsholme has been appointed in his place.

Dr. Frederick Roberts resigned the post of Representative of the College on the Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield, and Dr. Herringham took his place.

Dr. H. A. Caley resigned his position on the Joint Committee on University Medical Education in London, and Dr. Spriggs was appointed in his place.

Sir William Church (having been for many years Representative of the College on the Council of University College, Bristol) was appointed Representative on the Court of Governors of the University of Bristol.

The College was represented at the Darwin Commemoration at Cambridge in July by Dr. Norman Moore, then Senior Censor, who presented on the part of the College an illuminated Address.

Dr. Habershon represented the College at the University of Geneva on the commemoration of the sixth centenary of that University.

At the XVIth International Medical Congress, held at Buda-Pesth in August, Dr. Pavy attended as the Representative of British Medicine for this College and for the Government.

A new Bye-law to admit women as Licentiates or Members or Diplomates in Public Health of the College was passed on April 29th, 1909, and on July 29 the first Diploma of Member

of the College was granted to a woman graduate, when Miss Ivy Evelyn Woodward was balloted for in the usual way and duly admitted by your President. The operation of the new Bye-law as regards the Licence and Diploma of Public Health was deferred until the College of Surgeons should admit women to their Membership. This took place early in the year, and one woman Licentiate has been admitted by the Conjoint Board.

#### Finance.

In my Address last year I entered with some fulness into the state of the financial affairs of the College, and noted the changes effected by the sale of the lease of the Embankment buildings and the purchase of a site in Queen's Square—changes which would eventuate in a diminished expenditure and a greatly diminished financial hazard and anxiety. These changes are in full development, and I need only say that they are profoundly satisfactory. The drawings and plans of the new buildings by the selected architect, Mr. Prentice, are on view and will come before the College for approval at a later date.

The College, in conjunction with the College of Surgeons, presented to Mr. Hallett £500 in acknowledgment of his faithful and able services over a period of 22 years, and especially in the negotiations respecting the sale of the Embankment lease and the purchase of the Queen's Square freehold. The seal of the College was affixed to a joint letter from the two Colleges to Mr. Hallett, engrossed on parchment and illuminated, to accompany the cheque.

## Proceedings of the Censors' Board.

The proceedings of the Censors' Board in the past year have been for the most part of a formal character. As stated in my Address last year a petition of the College against the proposed Charter for the British Medical Association was sealed by the College on February 25th, 1909, and duly deposited at the office of the Privy Council. The replies to that petition framed by the Association have been recently under the consideration of the Censors' Board, and were not regarded as

satisfactory. A rejoinder to them is being prepared and will be forwarded with a request that the College be heard by Counsel on the matter. As I explained last year the objections of the College are mainly directed to the ethical powers which the Association seeks to acquire, not only over its own Members, but affecting the profession generally, and also powers of using its funds in defence and prosecution of members of the profession. Without any desire to thwart the prosperity or impair the legitimate influence of the British Medical Association, it is the duty of this College jealously to safeguard the interests of its Fellows, Members, and Licentiates, which closely correspond with the best interests of the profession generally.

# The Royal Colleges and the University.

I need not again refer at any length to the action of the College with regard to the proposed University degrees for London Medical students. Letters were received last autumn by the Presidents of both Colleges from the Royal Commission, intimating that the Commission would be prepared early in the present year to receive the views of the Colleges. Therefore, in accordance with a Resolution of this College on October 28th, the Committee of Delegates of the two Colleges, after several meetings, prepared the headings for a statement to be sent to the Royal Commission, upon which evidence should be given by representatives from the College. Their Report was received by the College on March 2nd, and its consideration adjourned to a future meeting.

The Report, which does not differ in principle from that accepted by the College in December, 1908, consists of suggestions and statistics in support of the views which might be urged before the Commission, viz.:—(1) The disability under which the London Medical student labours by not being able to obtain a degree of M.D. on such terms as exist in other Universities in the United Kingdom. (2) The desirability of an association between the Royal Colleges and the University in a scheme for granting Degrees of M.B., B.S., and M.D., with the Diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. for students who have

completed at least four of the five years of professional study at a London Medical School, and in so far as such Degrees are concerned, the establishment of a co-ordinated Medical Faculty in London. (3) The desirability of establishing a wider system of clinical teaching in London so as to utilise to the utmost the unrivalled clinical opportunities of the metropolis.

It will be noted that the original idea that the Royal Colleges should seek to co-operate with the University of London in the examination for a pass degree to be granted to London Medical students has been somewhat widened by the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole matter of the University of London in relation to Medical education.

On March 14th the debate on the adoption of the Report centred mainly upon Clause 2. The College was informed for the first time of a decision of the Faculty of Medicine of the University to suggest to the Commission the abrogation of the relations of the University with external students in Medicine, together with some modification of the conditions of admission of London students for its Medical degrees. This proposal, which, if accepted by the Commission, would involve a complete revision of the fundamental constitution of the University, was received with some surprise and satisfaction by the College. I am not quite sure that the Fellows grasped the fact that it was a proposal of the Faculty of Medicine, which had not yet received the consideration, or, at least, not the assent, of the Senate of the University. Although not directly affecting the Report, which had carefully abstained from any suggestions with regard to what was considered a purely University matter, yet, taken with a pronounced opinion in the Comitia in favour of the Lecturers and Teachers of the Medical Schools having more uncontrolled domination in the counsels of the Medical side of the University, this action on the part of the Medical Faculty appeared to the College to render necessary a reconsideration of the headings of evidence for the Royal Commission recommended by the Report. An amendment to the motion of the Senior Censor for the adoption of the Report was proposed by Sir Thomas Barlow, seconded by

Dr. Rose Bradford, and carried, viz., "That the Report of February 15th, 1910, be referred to a large Committee of the College for report to a future meeting of the College on the whole subject."

The abolition of the external side of the University of London, if carried out, should simplify and render more efficient the control of the University over Medical education in London. I cannot see that it should affect—excepting by rendering more easy of arrangement—the question of co-operation between the University and the Royal Colleges for the Conjoint Diploma and Degree for genuine London students, which the College has consistently advocated for the past It is an anomaly that a University should be a Licence-conferring body, and it will, in my opinion, be an infringement of the privileges of the Royal Colleges, not attended with advantage to Medical education, to have the University of London and the Colleges arrayed as competing bodies for the Licence to practise Medicine. I can only hope that the Royal Commission will not be persuaded by this College to set aside the intention foreshadowed in Statute 123.

# Diplomas in Special Departments of Medicine.

Another question which has, and will again, come before the College is as to the necessity and desirability of granting separate diplomas in specialised departments of Medicine, or the alternative suggestion of attaching to the Conjoint Diplomas certificates of special proficiency in such departments, attained by post-graduate study and tested by further examination. I have no intention of anticipating the answer of the College to this very important question.

It will thus appear that the occurrences of the past year of the College have not been momentous, yet events have been developing which, in their ripeness, may profoundly affect its constitution and its position as the guardian of the welfare of that large and very enlightened section of the Medical public, mostly Licentiates of the College, who have their education in the greatest metropolis of the world.

I will now ask your further indulgence for a short time whilst I refer to the Fellows who have died within the Presidential year. Their names are:

Name.	Date of Death.	Age.
Thomas Crawford Hayes Rayner Winterbotham Batten William Arthur Foxwell Henry Radcliffe Crocker Stpehen Mackenzie Edward Clapton William Rivers Pollock William Bramwell Ransom William Page May	 April 5th, 1909 July 15th, " August 4th, 1909 August 22nd, " September 3rd, 1909 September 28th, " October 5th, 1909 December 9th, 1909 January 19, 1910	66 74 56 64 64 79 50 48 46

THOMAS CRAWFORD HAYES, M.A., T.C. Dub., M.D. Dub., died on April 5th, 1909, aged 66, after a long and painful illness. He was born on October 18th, 1842, at Bainbridge, Co. Down and was the son of Frederic William Hayes, a large threadmill owner, who married Miss Boyd. His early studies were carried on in England and at Trinity College, Dublin, originally with the intention of studying for the Church; he became Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, and graduated M.A. and M.D. He entered King's College, London, as a medical student in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed Sambrooke Medical Registrar at King's College Hospital, and finally became Consulting Physician-Accoucheur and Physician for Diseases of Women there. He succeeded Dr. Playfair as Professor of Obstetric Medicine and Diseases of Women. In 1872 he became a Member of this College, and in 1889 a Fellow. He was for some time Examiner in Midwifery for the Conjoint Board; in 1893 he was made a Fellow of King's College.

Dr. Hayes was a man of gentle manners and a naturally shy and retiring disposition. He did not contribute anything to the literature of Medicine, but his teaching was clear and appreciated by students, with whom he was on friendly and sympathetic terms.

Dr. Hayes was cremated on April 10th, and his ashes

consigned to the sea by his own special wish. He left a widow, but no family.

RAYNER WINTERBOTHAM BATTEN, M.D. London, J.P. for Gloucester, Consulting Physician to the Gloucester General Infirmary, died at Gloucester on July 15th, 1909, in his 75th year. He was born at Devonport in 1835, and was the son of John Batten, merchant, of Plymouth, and Mary Winterbotham, daughter of the Rev. William Winterbotham, of Nailworth, Gloucestershire, a prominent Nonconformist Minister. His grandfather, the Rev. W. Winterbotham, was also a well-known Nonconformist Minister in Plymouth, who in 1793 suffered for what the Government considered seditious teaching, and was condemned to pay a heavy fine and to be imprisoned for four years.

Dr. Batten was educated at a private school at Plymouth, and was apprenticed to Messrs. Rendle and Square, respectively Physician and Surgeon to the Plymouth Hospital. He received his early medical training at that Hospital, and at St. Bartholomew's, in the time of Skey, Paget, Holden, and Burrows, under whom he held various posts. He was also House Surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, with Dr. West and Sir William Jenner, and Assistant Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital. He became M.R.C.S. in 1857, and graduated M.B. in 1858 and M.D. Lond. in 1860. He became a Member of this College in 1885, and a Fellow in 1889. Dr. Batten went to Gloucester in the early sixties, and was appointed Physician to the Gloucester Infirmary in 1867; he held this appointment till 1899, when he was appointed Consulting Physician. He was also Consulting Physician to the Gloucester Dispensary and to the Berkeley Cottage Hospital, and was a Member of Council of the British Medical Association. He had an extensive practice in Gloucester and the neighbourhood. He was also a Magistrate —the oldest but one in the city; one of the Governors of the Gloucester Endowed Schools, and Trustee of the Gloucester Municipal Charity. He was an Elder of the Congregational Church, a fluent speaker, and a consistent advocate of temperance and many other good causes. He was an enthusiastic West-countryman, a Member of the Gloucester and District Branch of the Devon and Cornwall Society, and a Steward of the Three Choirs Festival.

Dr. Batten was a man of genial and dignified presence, who acquired great professional reputation in Gloucester and the neighbouring localities. For 33 years a Justice of the Peace, and in several other public positions, he performed his duties with a soundness and humanity which gained the cordial appreciation of his fellow magistrates and citizens. He contributed little to medical literature, but his opinion as a practical physician was much valued by his medical brethren in the county.

He married (1) Marion, daughter of Solomon Leonard Clifton, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bowly, who both predeceased him. He left a son, Mr. Lauriston Batten, K.C., and two daughters.

The funeral took place at Gloucester Cemetery on July 17th.

William Arthur Foxwell, M.D. Cantab., Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Professor of Therapeutics, University of Birmingham, died in the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, on August 4th, 1909, three days after a bicycle accident, aged 56. He was born at Shepton Mallet on July 13, 1853, and was the third son of Mr. Thomas Somerton Foxwell, of Weston super Mare, who married Jane, daughter of the late William Handcock, of Jersey. He received his general education at Queen's College, Taunton, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and his medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital and in Vienna. He graduated B.A. with honours both in London and Cambridge, and took the M.D. of Cambridge in 1891. He held resident posts at St. Thomas's Hospital, the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, and the Brompton Hospital.

In 1884 Dr. Foxwell was appointed Resident Pathologist to the General Hospital, Birmingham, and in succession Resident Officer and Assistant Physician, and in 1889 Physician to the Queen's Hospital. He held this appointment and also that of Professor of Therapeutics to the University of Birmingham, to which he was appointed in 1901, to the time of his death. He became a member of this College in 1885, a Fellow in 1892, and delivered the Bradshaw Lecture on "The Causation of Functional Heart Murmurs" in 1899. He gave the Ingelby Lecture at Queen's College, Birmingham, in 1892, and from 1896 to 1898 was Examiner in Medicine for the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Foxwell contributed a good deal to the Medical Journals, more especially on functional heart disease, lesions of the liver and the climatic treatment of disease, and published in 1895 "Essays in Heart and Lung Disease," in 1896 "The Enlarged Cirrhotic Liver," in 1897 "The Spas of Mid Wales." He was at one time editor of the Birmingham Medical Review, and was President of the Medical Institute. He had been Vice-President of the Medical Section at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association at Belfast.

In 1889 Dr. Foxwell married the widow of the late Mr. Robert Pollack, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hollins, of Torquay, who, with one daughter, survives him. He was buried in the Franciscan Cemetery at Olton on August 6th, according to the rites of the Church of Rome.

I knew Foxwell well and had the advantage of his help as Physician's Assistant at the Brompton Hospital many years ago. He was a man of great refinement and literary culture, inclined to melancholy; a very hard-working man, painstaking and deliberate, who was firmly and surely stepping on to a large consulting practice in Birmingham and the Midlands, when his career was so suddenly terminated. Perhaps there are few more ready than he to be thus cut off in the midst of a strenuous life.

Henry Radcliffe Crocker, M.D., B.S., London, Physician to the Skin Department, University College Hospital, died suddenly at Engelberg, Switzerland, probably from cardiac embolism, on August 22nd, 1909, aged 64. He was born in 1845 at Brighton. His father, who was a great Greek scholar came of an old Devonshire family, the Crockers, who joined to

their name that of Radeliffe by marriage with a daughter of the Earl of Derwentwater about three generations ago. He married a Miss Walters.

Dr. Crocker was educated at a private school at Brighton, but left when quite young to be apprenticed to a Surgeon in a Northern colliery district. He received his medical education at University College Hospital, graduated M.B. (with gold medal for Forensic Medicine and University Scholarship) and B.S. in 1874 and M.D. (Lond.) in 1875. He held resident posts at the Brompton, Charing Cross, and University College Hospitals, beginning to specialise in diseases of the skin while at the last, and succeeding Dr. Tilbury Fox in 1879 as Physician and Dermatologist. He was also for many years Physician to the East London Hospital for Children at Shadwell. He held various offices in the British Medical Association, including that of Treasurer (1905-7), and Chairman of the Medical Insurance Committee, a post he held at the time of his death. He was President of the Section of Dermatology at the Meeting of the British Medical Association in London, in 1895, the first President of the Dermatological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and an Honorary Member of Dermatological Societies abroad and in America. He was also a Member of the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries.

Dr. Radcliffe Crocker became a Member of this College in 1877, a Fellow in 1887, and served on the Council from 1906 to 1908 (inclusive). His chief works were "Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, their Description, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment," 1888; Lettsomian Lectures on the "Conditions which modify the Characters of Inflammation of the Skin and their Influence on Treatment," 1903; "Atlas of Diseases of the Skin," 1893—96; and articles in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," Allbutt's "System of Medicine," Heath's "Dictionary of Surgery" and "Twentieth Century Medicine."

Crocker was a shrewd, genial man, with a sense of humour which at times would acquire a pungent flavour. It is not a little curious how difficult it is at the present day to recognise at a glance the profession of men, especially those in the higher ranks of their calling, from their dress or demeanour. A glance

at Crocker would suggest a country gentleman with farming interests, or a prosperous man of business, probably on the Bench of his county, very probably of brevet rank in the No one would have set him Volunteers. down as a Dermatologist of European reputation. Yet the mental characteristics betrayed in his build and portraiture accurately conveyed the stedfast purpose, capacity for hard work, shrewd and well balanced mind, and considerable powers of observation, which, with warm-heartedness and sympathy, made him a much appreciated physician and an authority in his art. Perhaps his later distinction was largely due to his brilliant school career and his clinical work in general medicine pursued in three resident appointments held before he was attached to the Skin Department of Dr. Tilbury Fox, whom he succeeded—an evolution of the particular métier rather than a specialisation recorded with the early stamp of a diploma. He was very constant in his attendance at this College, and we have lost, it would seem prematurely, a man whose counsels were always wise and outspoken and were received with marked respect. I knew him well, and, with all his numerous friends, bore him in high esteem as a good man and a sound physician.

Dr. Crocker married, in 1880, Constance May, daughter of the late Dr. Edward Fussell, of Brighton, who survives him; they had no family. He was buried at Engelberg on August 25th, and a memorial service was held at St. Mark's, Bourne End, where his country residence was placed.

SIR STEPHEN MACKENZIE, M.D. Aberdeen, Consulting Physician to the London Hospital, died on September 3rd, 1909, at Dorking, aged 64. He was born on October 14th, 1844, at Leytonstone, and was the son of Mr. Stephen Mackenzie, Surgeon, of that place, who married Miss Margaret Harvey. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at the Medical School of the London Hospital, where he gained several scholarships. He graduated M.B. Aberdeen with high honours in 1873, and M.D. in 1875. In 1874 he became a Member of this College, and in 1879 a Fellow. He held the posts successively of Medical Registrar, Physician to the Skin Department, Lecturer

on Pathology and Morbid Anatomy (jointly with Dr. H. G. Sutton), and on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Physician (1886) and Consulting Physician (1905) to the London Hospital. He was for many years Physician to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1891 he delivered the Lettsomian Lectures at the Medical Society on Anæmia. He contributed much to the Medical Journals, more especially on Dermatology and diseased conditions of the eyes, and was the author of many articles in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," Heath's "Dictionary of Surgery," and Allbutt's "System of Medicine." He made some interesting and original observations on Filarial migration in relation to rest and sleep, which he reported to the Pathological Society in 1881, and he also wrote on paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

Stephen Mackenzie was, in the best sense, a general physician and clinical observer, and, like some of the best physicians whom I have known—the names of Jenner and Hilton Fagge occur to me—he took a particular interest in skin affections, whose pathology is often a surface instance of deeper things.

Dr. Mackenzie was, apparently, the first to recommend the use of glycerinated lymph for vaccination. He was created a Knight in 1903. Soon afterwards he became disabled by symptoms of chronic asthma, and was obliged to relinquish his hospital appointments and spend the winters abroad.

Sir Stephen married Miss Dulley, of Wellingborough, and had three sons, two of whom are in the Medical profession, and one daughter.

The funeral took place at Dorking on September 8th.

EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D. London, F.R.C.S. England, late Physician to, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at, St. Thomas's Hospital, died on September 28th, 1909, at Eltham, aged 79. He was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, on April 28th, 1830, and was the son of Jeremiah Clapton, Alderman and one time Mayor of Stamford, who married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Laxton. He received his early education at Stamford Grammar School, and was apprenticed to

Mr. William Burdett, Surgeon. He entered as a student at St. Thomas's Hospital, with which his professional career was almost wholly connected. In 1857 he graduated M.D. at the University of London, and took the F.R.C.S. Eng.; in 1858 he became a Member of this College, and in 1870 a Fellow. He took a great interest in Botany, and was appointed Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas's in 1860; he became Assistant Physician and Lecturer on Materia Medica in 1861, Physician in 1871, and retired from that post in 1875, remaining, however, in active practice several years longer. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan, the Geographical, and the Zoological Societies.

Dr. Clapton was much interested in Biblical and Medical archæology, and wrote on the precious stones of the Bible, and a life of St. Luke and also of St. George. He is said to have journeyed to Cos to identify the plane tree under which the Father of Medicine sat, and presented two of its branches to this College. The said branches—let us hope of at least a lineal descendant of the sacred tree—were presented in 1906, not to this College, but to the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum, where they now are. He wrote several papers on drugs, and made a map of the geographical distribution of the medicinal substances contained in the British Pharmacopœia of 1867. He was also an authority on health resorts, and had visited most of them, both at home and abroad.

Dr. Clapton was a man of staid aspect and formal manner. He had a considerable consulting practice, especially in the Southern districts of London. On one occasion, about a year before his death, meeting him at the Atheneum, I asked him how he spent his time, and, knowing the disposition of retiring members of our craft to "babble of green fields," I ventured the surmise that he had taken to gardening, to his intense indignation! "Gardening," he said, "I have no desire to grow monstrosities. I like to find a simple flower, but not a complexity of cultivation." I found he played the flute, had a great liking for music, and wrote essays upon the Gospels. It is curious how little one can see the real man behind the professional friend.

Dr. Clapton married, in 1862, Mary, eldest daughter of

John Churchill, the Medical publisher, who predeceased him. He left one son, the Rev. E. Clapton, Rector of Lee.

The funeral took place at Stamford on October 2nd, and a memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Lee.

WILLIAM RIVERS POLLOCK, M.D. Cantab., Obstetric Physician to Westminster Hospital, Senior Physician to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, died on October 5th, aged 50. He was born in 1859, and was the third son of Master George Pollock, formerly Queen's Remembrancer (and grandson of Chief Baron Pollock), who married Miss Herbert, daughter of the Rev. Henry Herbert, Rector of Rathdowney, Ireland, and cousin of the Herbert of Macross. He was educated at Haileybury and St. George's Hospital Medical School, took the M.R.C.S. England in 1881, and after being House Surgeon at St. George's went to Cambridge, where he was elected House Surgeon and Anæsthetist to Addenbrook's, and entered as an Undergraduate at the University. In 1888 he graduated M.B. and B.C., and in 1903 M.D. Dr. Pollock was a great athlete, and in 1884 he won the hurdle race at the Inter-University contest in the then record time of 16 seconds; but an obscure injury leading to extensive and acute phlebitis of the iliac veins, which spread to the inferior vena cava and resulted in permanent obstruction of the abdominal and venous trunks, put an end to his athletic career, and probably was connected with the cause of his somewhat sudden death during an attack of acute tonsillitis. On leaving Cambridge he took a long sea voyage for the sake of his health. On his return he decided to practise obstetric medicine in London, was elected in 1891 Assistant Physician to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and was Senior Physician at the time of his death. In 1893 he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital and, later (1901), Obstetric Physician; he was also Treasurer to the Medical School. He became a Member of this College in 1890 and a Fellow in 1901, and was an Examiner in Midwifery and Diseases of Women for the Conjoint Board and the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Pollock married, in 1889, a daughter of Mr. James

Horne Stewart, of Bathurst, New South Wales, who survives him, with a son, still at Cambridge, and a daughter.

Dr. Rivers Pollock possessed a peculiarly charming personality. Of tall and supple figure, his features had the strength of the Pollock family, but with less ruggedness, and were in accordance with his gentle manners and disposition. He was a good physician and got through a considerable practice without complaint of the difficulty, and sometimes suffering, which a hard day's work must have occasioned him.

The funeral took place on October 8th at Norwood, the first part of the service being held in the chapel at Westminster Hospital.

WILLIAM BRAMWELL RANSOM, M.A. Cantab, M.D., B.Sc. London, Senior Physician to the Nottingham General Hospital, Physician to the Sherwood Forest Sanatorium for Consumption, etc., died on December 9th, 1909, of phthisis, aged 48. He was born in 1861 at Nottingham, and was the eldest son of Dr. W. H. Ransom, F.R.S., a well-known physician in Nottingham, who married Miss Bramwell. He gained a Scholarship at Cheltenham College, and from there went as a student to University College, London. When only 21 he took the B.Sc. London, with the University Scholarship and Medal. In 1880 he had entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1883 graduated B.A., taking 1st Class Honours in the Natural Science Tripos. He was sent by the University to do original work at the Zoological Institute at Naples and at Roscoff in Brittany, and as a result of this he published several papers on Physiology. In 1886 he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, but he returned to London to study medicine, and, having gained various honours at University College, graduated M.B. in 1888 and M.D. (Lond.) in 1889. In 1890 he became a Member of this College, and in 1898 a Fellow.

In 1890 Dr. Ransom settled in Nottingham, and he soon had a large consulting practice in that city. He was very shortly, on the resignation of his father, appointed Physician to the General Hospital, a post he held for 17 years, until forced by ill health to retire. Dr. Ransom was much interested

in the treatment of Tuberculosis by Tuberculin, went to Berlin in 1890 to obtain a supply of it, and demonstrated on its effects in the Notts Hospital. Largely as a result of his efforts, a Society for the Prevention of Consumption was formed in that city, and he was instrumental in collecting £5,000 to build the Sherwood Forest Sanatorium, for the poorer classes of consumptives, on a site given by the Duke of Portland.

Dr. Ransom was a frequent contributor to the Medical Societies and Journals on various and widely divergent subjects. He had a distinguished University career, and possessed a brilliant and subtle intellect that could easily master and lucidly expound any question of difficulty to which he set his mind. He took a special interest in the treatment of Tuberculosis, and I was present at the opening, by the Duke of Portland, of the admirable Sanatorium for Nottingham, which Ransom had done so much to found. He never had a strong physique. During the latter years of his life he had several severe attacks of influenza, and in 1907 definite symptoms of phthisis showed themselves. It may be that, constitutionally delicate and susceptible, he, in his zeal for the good of others, "winged the shaft" and "helped to plant the wound that laid him low."

Dr. Ransom married, in 1898, a daughter of Mr. George Fowler, of Basford Hall, who, with three children, survives him.

William Page May, D.Sc., M.D. London, Fellow of University College, London, and Lecturer on the Physiology of the Nervous System, died on January 19th, aged 46, at Brighton, as the result of an attack of right hemiplegia, with aphasia, which terminated fatally in 24 hours. He was born on May 5th, 1863, and was the son of William Page May, a gentleman of no occupation, who married Mary Drew. Both families were from Devonshire, but the Mays were of Dutch extraction. He was left an orphan early in life, and was brought up by his cousin, Sir Alexander Rendell, the well-known engineer, and was educated at Blackheath School and University College, London. Young May first devoted himself

to Chemistry, taking the B.Sc. London in 1884, but he soon elected to study Medicine, and in 1888 graduated M.B. London (University Scholar and Gold Medal in Medicine) and in 1890 M.D., again gaining the Gold Medal in Medicine. After holding resident posts at University College Hospital and at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System he went to Berlin, and studied Neurology under Professor Gad, carrying out research on the distribution of fibres in the spinal roots. He became a Member of this College in 1891, and a Fellow in 1902; in 1903 he graduated D.Sc. London.

Dr. Page obtained the post of Pathologist to the Victoria Park Hospital for Chest Diseases, but his health gave way and he had to go abroad. After travelling for two years in Egypt he was asked to take charge of and reorganise the Baths at Helouan, and from 1895 to 1906 he was in active practice during the winter months at Helouan, returning to England each summer in order to continue his researches in Neurology. He was much helped in the reorganisation of the Baths by his extensive knowledge of French, German, and Arabic. In 1903 he was appointed Lecturer on the Physiology of the Nervous System at University College, and soon gave up practice to devote himself to the study of Neurology.

"While at Helouan Dr. May published papers on the reaction of degeneration, on the electrical excitability muscle and on the innervation of the stomach. Later he devoted himself more exclusively to the central nervous system, and especially to tracing out the nervous tracts in Four years ago he described the tract of this system. descending fibres (now known as May's tract) in the posterior column of the cervical region, which had previously escaped the attention of neurologists, and at the time of his death he was still searching for the cells from which these fibres were During last year he published, with Dr. Gordon Holmes, an important research on the origin of the pyramidal tract. Since then he had collected a large amount of additional material dealing with this subject, as well as with the central connections of the vagus nerve and with the fibres taking origin in the thalamus" (British Medical Journal, January 29th, 1910). He contributed to various Scientific and Medical Journals, English and German, and read papers before the British Medical Association; he was the author of "Helouan and the Egyptian Desert."

Dr. May's death took place under the following circumstances:—He was taking a stroll with his wife, when he saw a carter ill-treating his horse. He stopped to remonstrate with the man, who greeted his interference with much abuse. A few minutes after this encounter, whilst walking along the parade, he dropped his stick, recovered it, dropped it again, and fell to the ground, completely paralysed on the right side. He died at 7 o'clock the next morning.

Dr. May was a many-sided man, being as much interested in games and sport as he was in science. He was a first-rate shot and a good fisherman, and last year he won the Medical Handicap at golf. He was delicate, but always in good spirits, full of humour, a loyal and sympathetic friend. Of great refinement, ability, and zeal, he had already achieved something for the advance of Medical science, and presented the greatest promise of future distinction, when his premature death was hastened by his altercation with a brutal driver in defence of a dumb animal which he was maltreating. To administer in the cause of science a thousandth part of the suffering thus gratuitously inflicted, our lamented Fellow required a licence from His Majesty's Government.

Dr. May married, in 1899, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. W. G. Evans, who, with an infant daughter, survives him.

It is my agreeable duty to express, not only on my own part, but in the name of the College, the warmest recognition of the manner in which the interests and work of the College have been maintained and carried out by the Censors, the Council, the Committee of Management, the Treasurer, Librarian, and other officers of the College. My personal thanks are especially due to the Registrar, upon whom devolves the smooth and regulated working of the whole machinery of College affairs. Dr. Ormerod has already justified the wise selection of the College for his all-important office.

We have to-day lost the services of our learned and genial Harveian Librarian, Dr. Payne. It would be impossible to express how deeply the College is indebted to him for the value and prestige he has contributed to the Library. I have had much at heart during my Presidency to extend the popularity of the College Club and so increase acquaintance and good fellowship amongst us and attachment to the College. Dr. Payne has strongly aided in this movement by selecting for view at the quarterly meetings of the Club some of the Library treasures, and personally attending, when able, to expound them to the Fellows. I trust his health may permit him in the summer still to be amongst us on these occasions.

I have now completed the fifth year of Presidency to which you have with great kindness and unanimity elected me, and I feel that the time has come when I should relinquish my position into other keeping. I cannot do this, however, without expressing my grateful obligation to the Fellows who have granted to me the crowning honour of my life. It would be superfluous for me to say that I have done my very best to merit your confidence and to uphold the dignity of the position in which I have been placed by you, not only within the walls of the College but on the many public or social occasions on which I have had to represent it. No one would fail to pay, with the best powers he possessed, that deference of service to the highest and most honoured position in British medicine. is quite another question how far I have succeeded. I can only say that any failure, and I am conscious of some, has been entirely my own, for I have never found wanting encouragement on your part and the most efficient aid on the part of the officers of the College.









